THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

Vol. CII, No. 8 | New York, August 24, 1929 | Whole Number 2053

TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

BRITAIN'S NEW DIPLOMATIC CHAMPION

THE HAGUE GAVE BRITAIN A NEW HERO, for the frail little man with the fiery temper who so boldly stated his country's position, united British opinion behind him as no British statesman had done at any previous conference since the World War, correspondents agree. And the world watched with amazement as open diplomacy had "its first outstanding trial," and correspondents described the thrill of an international conference in which England was the aggressor instead of the mediator. Whatever readjustment of the Young plan may have been made or left unmade by the time this reaches the reader, all observers seem to be aware that, at any rate, in the words of one of our editors, "the factor of British patience and self-sacrifice, on which everybody has counted for so long, appears to have been played out." Others note the new Labor Government's distinct break with the pro-French policies in vogue when Austen Chamberlain was Foreign Secretary.

P. & A. photograph

"I HAVE AN ACID TONGUE BUT A BIG HEART"

So declared Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, during the conference at The Hague. He is here seen with his wife at an interval between sessions. Mrs. Snowden, once called "too pretty to be clever," is considered one of the cleverest women in England.

Philip Snowden, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, is in charge of the British Government's finances, and in that capacity he headed the British delegation at the conference called at The Hague to give governmental sanction to the Young plan of reparations settlement drawn up at Paris last spring. Snowden, it will be remembered, electrified the world and startled his fellow-conferees by flatly demanding on the very first day three things—continuance of the percentages arranged at the Spa conference for distributing payments from Germany, instead of the Young plan percentages less favorable to Britain; discontinuance of German payments "in kind," harmful to British business; and a rearrangement of the conditional and unconditional payments under the Young plan so as to give England a larger share of what Germany is bound to pay regardless of circumstances.

Whatever the outcome of the conference, Philip Snowden becomes "the most conspicuous figure in old world politics by his determination to speak the truth as England sees it," to quote one of George W. Hinman's dispatches from The Hague to the New York *American*. Overnight this "cold aloof figure," notes John L. Balderston in a London cable to the New York *World*, "made himself the most popular man in the country." Newspaper readers here will recall that no sooner had reports of Snowden's blunt speeches been spread abroad than the English press, without respect to party, rose to support him. Not only did his own chief, Prime Minister MacDonald, issue statements endorsing his position, but emphatic statements of approval came from the Liberal leader David Lloyd George, and such conspicuous Conservatives as Austen Chamberlain and Winston Churchill.

"Mr. Snowden is one man in ten million," says the Baltimore *Sun*, explaining his unforeseen dominance of the conference. Frail and crippled, "possest of inflexible will," he is "poles apart from the type Britain usually sends to a conference: Instead of the traditional figure of suave approach, of reserve, of caution, of long-headed instinct for bargain, of willingness to forget the trees long enough to look at the woods, there is the man who curtly says: 'Take it or leave it!'" "Snowden is one of the clear, intense flames of British intellectual radicalism," we read in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger;* "he has only bitter contempt for the new war-lords and the shrewd and tireless hagglers who have been representing continental diplomacy at all the debt conferences." This vivid picture is drawn by Guy Hickok in one of his Brooklyn *Eagle* dispatches from The Hague:

"Philip Snowden is an almost helpless cripple, as a result of a bicycle accident in his youth. At this conference it is only with the aid of two canes that he walks from the council table to his car. A complete paralysis of his hips makes it necessary to brace his thighs against the table when he stands to speak.

"His deathly white face with skin drawn tight over the skull is furrowed with hundreds of little lines of pain, and in repose, with its lipless mouth, hollow cheeks and pale blue eyes, is like a German artist's mask of tragedy."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Of this man, once called "the Robespierre of the coming English revolution," R. L. Duffus writes as follows in the New York *Times:*

"Snowden is the son of an English weaver, and was born at Kreighley in 1864. He began his career as a civil service employee at the age of twenty-two. A bicycle accident, which left him permanently dependent on two canes, forced him to give up this work and gave him time to think. He threw himself into journalism and politics, joining the Independent Labor party in 1894.

"In 1906 the cotton operatives of Blackburn sent Snowden to Parliament. He rose swiftly to influence in the ranks of his party, made good use of his training in the Inland Revenue Department, and when MacDonald took office five years ago he was the logical candidate for the highest bookkeeping job in Britain. His fiery utterances of past years had made Conservatives apprehensive, but even hidebound capitalists had to admit that his 1924 budget was fundamentally sound.

"The outstanding feature of his financial policy has been not the confiscation of wealth, but stout opposition to adding to the burdens of the British taxpayer by remitting the war debts. He detests the Bolsheviki, and opposed their recognition five years ago.

"He is thin, pale, intense, impatient of inaccuracy, a good but not moving speaker. During the war he had the courage to stand out against prevailing sentiment, and lost his seat in Parliament. He came back after Versailles, stronger than ever. His wife, to whom he owes much, is the daughter of a Harrogate alderman. She was a suffragist, tho not a militant; writes much and speaks continually, making sometimes as many as 200 speeches in a single year; knows how to dress, and is regarded as one of the cleverest women in England."

Such is the man who took the floor on the first day of the 1929 conference of The Hague, and after admitting that the Young plan was "fundamentally sound," proceeded:

"But Great Britain does object to the way the annuities are divided. Great Britain objects to France getting five-sixths of the unconditional payments, and also to Italy getting $9,720,000 more annually than she would receive under the Dawes plan. After they get their portions, there is a negligible remainder for the rest of us. The experts at Paris did not even make an attempt to explain, justify, or defend the divisions they recommended.

"I hope you will forgive my speaking frankly, but I wish to say this division is inacceptable and utterly indefensible.

"Great Britain attaches the greatest possible importance to the proposed modification in distribution, and insists upon the Spa percentages. These were fixt nine years ago, and altho since then there have been five reparations conferences, this is the first time it was ever suggested that they be changed."

The Snowden argument may be easier to understand through this explanation by Paul V. Collins in the Washington *Star:*

"Under the Spa agreement, France was to receive, out of the annual payments by Germany, 52 per cent., and England 22 per cent.

"Under the Young plan, France will receive, during the next thirty-six years, 52.5 per cent. and England 20.5 per cent.—a reduction of 1½ per cent. for Great Britain compared with the proportion she has been receiving.

"Under the proposed Young plan, the payments are to be divided into two classes. Of each annual payment, 660,000,000 marks is payable in foreign currencies, unconditionally, without the right of postponement. Out of that sum, 550,000,000 marks, or $142,000,000, is assigned to France.

"That 'unconditional payment' is secured by a direct tax on all of Germany's railroads; all other payments come out of the budget of the Reich, and these latter payments (from the budget) may be appealed to the special advisory committee of the proposed International Bank of Settlements, which it is planned to establish.

"The bank will then study Germany's condition, and, at its discretion, may grant postponement, not exceeding two years."

On later days Mr. Snowden returned to the attack, insisting that Britain must be given assurance on three points of supreme importance: "first, the distribution of German annuities; second, division of conditional payments; and, third, deliveries in kind." What Mr. Snowden's demands meant in money, correspondents found it hard to calculate, altho several of them think that the restoration of the Spa percentages would give England about $13,000,000 more a year. Naturally, the Young plan was defended by representatives of France, Italy, and Belgium. French Finance Minister Cheron argued that France, as well as Britain, had made sacrifices in men and money.

With the Snowden demands referred to a committee, but in the hope of a possible compromise, the matter of early evacuation of the Rhineland was taken up, and correspondents now predict that the Allied troops may be out of Germany by Christmas as the result of the conversations in the Dutch city.

Mr. Snowden's policy at The Hague is objected to by a number of our papers on the ground of "truculence," his "belligerent manner," his assumption of a "dictatorial" rôle. But some of our dailies go a little further. The Camden (N. J.) *Post* finds Britain's position at The Hague "wholly unreasonable," and it goes on to declare itself much along the lines of the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, which declares that Snowden's attitude at The Hague was "a poor 'curtain-lifter' for Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's approaching visit to the United States." The New York *Times* thinks there is no doubt that the British attitude at The Hague will "make the naval negotiation with the United States far more difficult and dubious." The pale face of Chancellor Snowden was thrust into the European scene, in the words of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "as an omen, not of international healing and cooperation, but of separatism, rivalry, and discord." And, comments the Albany *News*, "Britain, not the 'punkin' she once was in the affairs of the world, can not afford to shoulder such an onus; already her diplomacy is looked upon with too much doubt throughout the world." It seems to the Louisville *Herald* that "a selfish England, boldly so declaring itself, will go a long way to justify the European critics who have always insisted that she plays a lone hand, picks the best that is going, and freezes to it."

On the other hand, it seems to the Detroit *Free Press* that Snowden acted much as Americans "would expect their representative to act under similar circumstances." Mr. Snowden's manners "may be open to serious objection," but the Providence *News* thinks that "there is considerable excuse for any man who forgets his manners if he finds that his pockets are being picked." The Chicago *Tribune* recalls the Shylock cry which was raised against this country when it insisted on settlements of the war debts—"and now Mr. Snowden represents a new Shylock, the British public, which demands a square deal for relief from its own taxation." Mr. Snowden, as the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* thinks, "is in close touch with the toiling millions, on whom public burdens fall most heavily, and shares their view-points, rather than those of big business traders and international bankers." Incidentally, William Randolph Hearst comes out in a signed editorial in his newspapers emphatically approving Britain's "demand for right and justice at the Hague conference."

Something deeper than the financial objections stated by Mr. Snowden is found by the New York *World* in the new British position made manifest at The Hague. *The World* sees the "break-up of the policy which reached its zenith under Sir Austen Chamberlain by which Britain was not the partner but the auxiliary of France." The British Chancellor of the Exchequer at The Hague "exprest a resentment which has long been smoldering in the British consciousness," declares *The New Republic*, explaining:

"Mr. Snowden evidently felt that the time had come to cease making concessions to France and to assert Britain's interest. He therefore created the crisis in the conference, certain that at the worst a sidetracking of the Young plan would automatically resuscitate the Dawes plan, which some British authorities felt should have been allowed to run on to its inevitable collapse, in order to get a really final settlement."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMPARATIVE CRUISER STRENGTH OF THE FIVE GREAT NAVAL POWERS

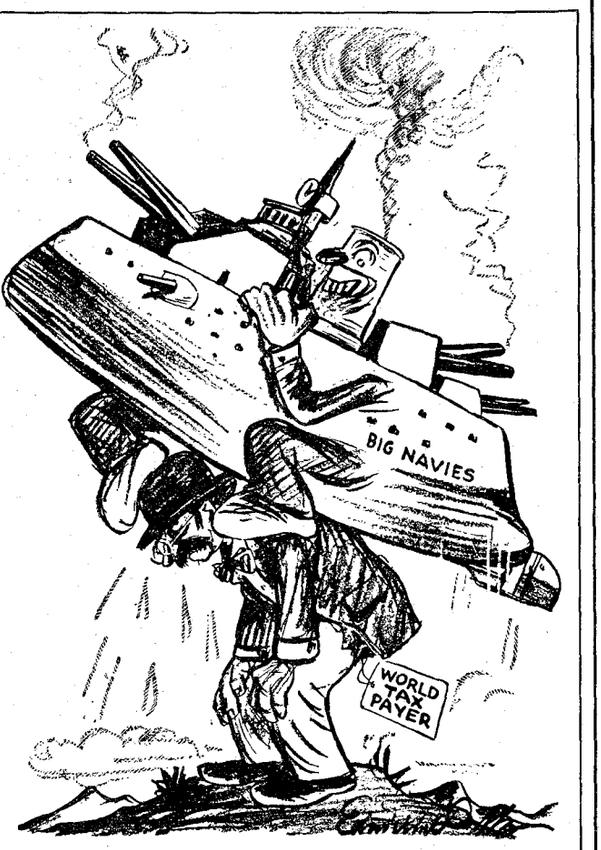
Comparative strength in cruisers less than twenty years old, including the three held up by President Hoover and the two held up by British Prime Minister MacDonald; excluding five 10,000-ton cruisers authorized but not appropriated for by the United States Congress. Table compiled by the New York *American* from figures of Chairman Hale of Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

	UNITED STATES		GREAT BRITAIN		JAPAN		FRANCE		ITALY	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
BUILT	10	75,000	52	308,700	28	163,955	11	89,369	11	63,419
	(None over 7,500 tons.)		(Including ten of 10,000 tons and four of 9,750 tons.)		(Including two of 10,000 tons.)		(Including two of 13,824, and two of 9,941 tons.)		(Including three of 10,000 tons.)	
BUILDING	8	80,000	7	66,600	5	50,000	4	36,996	5	30,000
	(All 10,000 tons.)		(Except two, all 10,000 tons.)		(All 10,000 tons.)		(Three of 10,000 tons.)		(One 10,000 tons.)	
APPROPRIATED FOR	10	100,000	3	25,000	0	0,000	1	10,000	6	50,000
	(All 10,000 tons.)		(One of 10,000 tons.)						(Four of 10,000 tons.)	
TOTAL	28	255,000	62	400,300	33	213,955	16	136,365	22	143,419

Copyright, 1929, by the New York Tribune, Inc. Courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune*

SLAVES TO APPEARANCES

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.



A HIGH-SITTING FEAT THAT'S BEEN GOING ON FOR YEARS

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*.

WHAT FOUR NATIONS SPEND FOR WAR PREPARATIONS

Expenditures for Great Britain, France, and Japan cover all military expenses, including Army, Navy, and aviation; figures from Department of Commerce. Figures showing combined military and naval expenses of the United States supplied by President Hoover. Tabulation reprinted from the New York *Times*.

GREAT BRITAIN

1927-1928 (expenses)	$570,758,400
1928-1929 (expenses)	551,464,200
1929-1930 (estimates)	547,274,600

JAPAN

1927-1928 (expenditures)	$212,383,000
1928-1929 (expenditures)	224,352,000
1929-1930 (estimates)	235,351,000

FRANCE

1928-1929 (estimates)	407,915,000
1929-1930 (estimates)	523,241,000

UNITED STATES

1927-1928 (expenditures)	624,600,000
1928-1929 (expenditures)	684,700,000
1929-1930 (estimates)	741,000,000

THE NAVIES OF THE FIVE SEA POWERS

As reported in the Washington dispatches, on the basis of official reports.

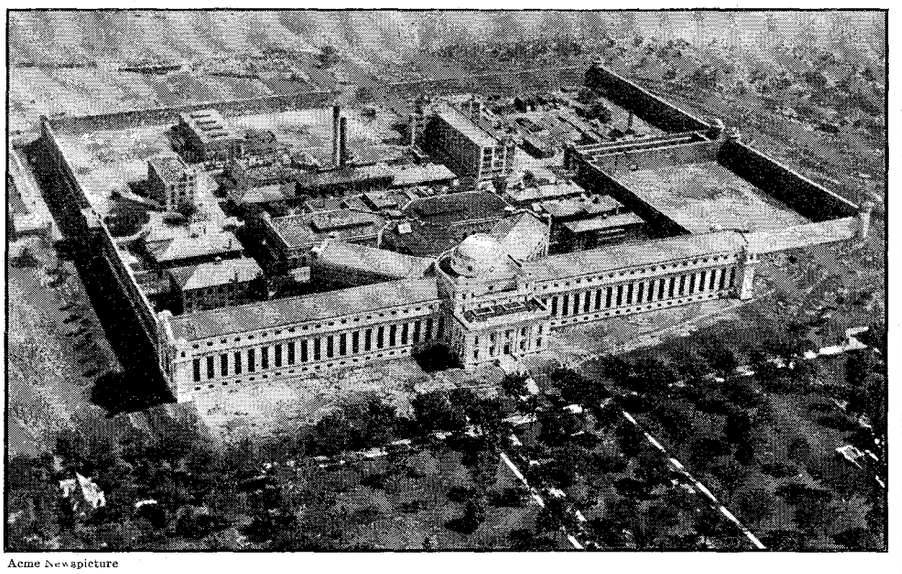
	Capital Ships	*Cruisers*	*Sub-marines*	*Destroy-ers*	*Aircraft Carriers*
United States	18	28	129	260	4
Great Britain	20	82	80	194	6
Japan	10	33	76	115	3
France	9	16	95	82	1
Italy	4	22	67	90	. .

FACTS AND FANCIES OF DISARMAMENT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOR BIGGER AND BETTER PRISONS

IT "PAYS TO REVOLT"; it "takes riots to bring the overcrowding of certain American prisons to the top of the news"; it "took an uprising to remind the nation of its need"; the convict uprisings "may not have been in vain"; "the prisoners have a case, and the citizens on the outside should not observe it unsympathetically"; they have "focused attention" and "aroused interest" likely to bring results, since President Hoover has promptly come forward with a $5,000,000-to-$15,000,000 plan to end Federal prison crowding and strengthen reformatory measures. Certainly it is a striking fact that such credit to a succession of prison mutinies within a few days of each other in New York, Kansas, and California State institutions and also at the Leavenworth Federal Prison, is given by papers like the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the *Arkansas Gazette* (Little Rock), the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Buffalo *Courier-Express*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Washington *Evening Star*, quoted above. Further, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:



Acme Newspicture

UNCLE SAM'S BIGGEST PRISON NOT HALF BIG ENOUGH

The domed building has cell capacity for 2,000 convicts. Imagine crowding 3,758 prisoners into it! Their revolt was one of several recent similar incidents, which attracted public attention and moved President Hoover to action. This Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, begun in 1900, has cost about $3,500,000 to date.

"Suppose the rioting convicts in two New York prisons and in several Federal penitentiaries had continued tamely to submit to the conditions of overcrowding that are generally admitted to be the basic causes of the wide-spread uprisings that have shocked the State and the country. How long in that case would it have been before the President would have called for a special appropriation to increase prison accommodations? It is depressing to think that uprisings, rebellions against authority, arson and murderous assaults are necessary in order to focus the attention of our public authorities upon the need for correction of intolerable conditions in the penal institutions of the country. It is, however, difficult to escape the conclusion that such is the case.

"Certainly the pertinent facts have been long known to those who read official reports. The reforms which are now being prest both by the State and by the Federal Government to relieve the congestion which has overwhelmed discipline were just as much needed a few weeks ago as they now are. The need for prompt action was as imperative then as now. What excuse can be offered for the earlier dilatoriness and indifference that have vanished with the coming of revolt?"

President Hoover announces through the press that he will ask Congress at the December session for an appropriation of $5,000,000 to cover additions and revisions of the old Federal prisons, and to establish a new one somewhere in the Northeastern States. He will also ask authority to revise the Federal system, according to recommendations of Attorney-General Mitchell and Director of Prisons Bates, which, correspondents tell us, include plans for two Federal narcotic farms under the Public Health Service, as well as enlargement of the prison-parole system, calling for an eventual total of about $15,000,000. President Hoover said:

"Atlanta is 120 per cent. over capacity in inmates at the present time, and Leavenworth 87 per cent., all of which is the cause of infinite demoralization and the direct cause of outbreaks and trouble.

"Of course, the increased number of prisoners is due to the general increase in crime, the largest item in our Federal prisoners being the violators of the narcotics act. They compose now about 33 per cent. of the inmates at Leavenworth and Atlanta. Prohibition contributes about 14 per cent. The balance is made up of increases all along the line."

Universal press approval of the President's action is shot through with condemnation of Congressional inaction, because no attention whatever had been given to the report of a Special Committee of the House which last January detailed the intolerable "twin evils" of overcrowding and idleness. Director Bates gives out this summary:

"The capacity of Atlanta is 1,712; the present count of prisoners is 3,787. The capacity of Leavenworth is 2,000; the present number of prisoners is 3,758. The McNeil Island Prison has a capacity of 1,020; the prisoners there now number 927. Chillicothe Prison is authorized for 1,000 prisoners; the present count is 1,250. The Alderson Prison for Women has a capacity of 600, and a present population of 465."

The House Committee condemned the "doubling up" or placing of two prisoners in a single cell, found only the Women's Reformatory at Alderson, West Virginia, equipped for proper physical care of inmates, reported less than one-third of the Atlanta prisoners employed in any way, and inadequate part-time employment for prisoners at Leavenworth. The reported average daily population of Federal prisoners in 1928 was 18,606, about half confined in Federal institutions and half in the State, city, and county jails throughout the country. Conditions where surplus prisoners were farmed out to other than Federal prisons were severely criticized.

Every Senator and Congressman "ought to blush with shame," and every constituent "ought to burn with indignation" over the intolerable condition that is becoming worse all the time, with a prison population increasing 10 per cent. a year, declares the New York *American*, which adds:

"Not until the Congress feels the whip of public indignation can the country expect an end to the disgraceful conditions that drove those poor creatures at Leavenworth the other day to desperation and revolt.

"Surely the women of the country will not always be indifferent to this prison problem.

"Surely the churches of the country have here a reponsibility that they have too long neglected.

"Surely every right-thinking citizen will support the President in his demand that this outrageous blot on our record as a humanitarian people shall be wiped out as soon as possible."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?"

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

1. How many of Emil Ludwig's biographies have been sold? (p. 22).
2. What country seized the Chinese Eastern Railway? (p. 13).
3. How many boys is Thomas A. Edison going to aid to get an education? (p. 34).
4. How many billions does disease cost the people of the United States each year? (p. 16).
5. What is the official organ of the Communist party in Russia? (p. 13).
6. What advantage has the American small farmer of today? (p. 10).
7. What first interested Wilber B. Huston, the "brightest boy in the country," in science? (p. 36).
8. How much of his time does the average American worker lose because of illness? (p. 16).
9. What is the chief significance of the increasing "white-collar" class of workers in the United States? (p. 10).
10. How many wars has this nation fought since 1876? (p. 38).
11. In what modern mechanical occupation are the Turks reputed to be very skilled? (p. 14).
12. What fraction of our population is constantly ill to the extent of being bedridden? (p. 16).
13. What nation is spending most for war preparations? (p. 7).
14. Who have charged that "the Church opens only to a golden key"? (p. 23).
15. What does *Do. X* mean? (p. 41).
16. What is a "time snob"? (p. 19).
17. Who says: "The Gulf Stream sets from west to east across the Atlantic, but the gold stream goes the other way"? (p. 15).
18. What are the length and wing spread of the largest airplane in the world? (p. 41).
19. What English automobile company is planning a trade invasion of the United States? (p. 44).
20. What percentage of convicts in our Federal prisons are serving terms for Prohibition crimes? (p. 8).

Naturally, the increase of crime calling for the increase of prisons for criminals looks like a "vicious circle" to many commentators, among whom Prohibition is snapshotted as the villain. But as the anti-Volstead Brooklyn *Eagle* points out:

"No one can fairly say that Prohibition enforcement is responsible for having so many prisoners to handle. Only 14 per cent. of all are Volstead Law violators. But 33 per cent. are in cells for breaking the narcotics law. More than half are guilty of acts that were crimes a century ago."

Increased commitments are chiefly due to new legal crimes, created by the Harrison narcotic law, the Dyer interstate theft law, the Mann Act, the fraudulent bankruptcy act, the newer immigration laws, and laws covering interstate commerce violations, according to government officials. A recent survey made for the Department of Justice, quoted in the Baltimore *Sun* correspondence, shows that—

"The fraudulent bankruptcy convicts increased in number, for instance, from 2 to 295; the Mann Act and other sex-offense violators from 53 to 220; the liquor law violators from 248 to 557 (there were liquor laws to be violated before Prohibition), the drug law convicts from nothing to 1,540; the Dyer Act violators from nothing to 572, the immigration law violators from 9 to 70, and the interstate commerce law violators from nothing to 98."

Throwing light on prison conditions throughout the country, the New York *World's* survey reports:

"Out of twenty-two of the largest prisons in America from which complete data as to the capacity and present number of inmates have been obtained, fifteen are dangerously overcrowded. The margin of excess of prison population over prison capacity ranges from 121 per cent. down to 2.7 per cent. in these fifteen overcrowded institutions.

"Three other prisons from which complete data were not obtained were also overcrowded, one of them so badly that the Warden referred to the situation as 'dangerous.'"

It is an "abominable" prison policy that neglects to provide prisoners with useful work, declares the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

"Spineless politicians, yielding to complaints of organized labor and organized capital, are responsible. The cry that prison labor must not compete with free labor and that prison goods must not compete with products of private industry has condemned the inmates of Federal penitentiaries to useless loafing. Naturally, the results are disastrous. The riots at Leavenworth point to one important avenue for prison reform."

The country has had to be shocked by the barbarism of recent prison insurrections, says the Knoxville *Journal*, into an understanding of the long-neglected piece of wisdom and humanity it is ours to make possible; "when imprisonment makes a worse man of a criminal instead of a better, a prison has failed of its intention." *The Journal* in common with many papers sees hope in the modern penology which has marked the experience in Massachusetts of the new director of Federal prisons, Sanford Bates. Similarly hopeful is the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which commends the President for not merely talking, but acting. But the San Francisco *Chronicle* is less enthusiastic, remarking that—

"The recent epidemic of prison riots has started anew the old discussion as to causes and cures. As usual, the debate is waged by two schools. One takes the ground that the riots are a reaction from harsh treatment of the prisoners, and that the remedy lies in a more humane attitude on the part of the State and less rigorous conditions in the prisons. The other school cries for the iron fist and sterner repression within the prison walls.

"The fact is that both methods have been tried, and both have failed. Penology may some day throw a little light on the cause of crime. In the meantime, society, as a matter of self-preservation, has the duty to protect itself from the criminal. Making two convicts live where only one had lived before is palpably not the best way."

The situation, according to the Nashville *Banner*, emphasizes "the tremendous potentialities for constructive service to society facing the National Law Enforcement Commission as it goes into its study of the present status of law enforcement." But the Baltimore *Sun* calls the Law Enforcement Commission "hocus-pocus," evading the issue of trouble with the law itself. We read:

"The Federal Government can not continue in its present course of manufacturing new crimes without at the same time making still more jails necessary. The $15,000,000 which the President proposes to spend will not be enough, or anything like enough.

"The idiocy of the present situation is apparent to all intelligent observers. The Federal Government has been creating Federal crimes at an appalling rate. In the days still remembered by middle-aged men, the only real Federal crimes were those involving violation of the postal laws, those involving fraudulent bankruptcy, counterfeiting, interfering with Federal officers, treason, and a few others of equal rarity.

"Under the whip of the political parsons and the immature moralists, the Federal Government has invaded the police powers of the States and taken responsibility for an ever greater regulation of individual and business affairs. The Pure Food and Drug Act, the Narcotic Act, the Auto Theft Act, the White Slave Act, and finally, the Prohibition Act, have each, in varying degree, added to the police responsibilities of the Federal Government. The last three, especially, have burdened the courts and crowded the prisons, making the United States, in the eyes of the world and of some of its own citizens, a nation of criminals."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SMALL FARM HOLDING ITS OWN

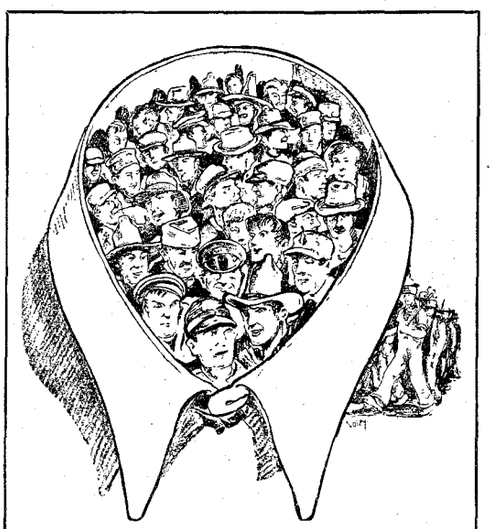
THE VIEW, RATHER WIDELY HELD, that the cure for many of our agricultural ills rests with the application of so-called modern, large-scale methods of farming and the merging of many small farms or holdings into one large enterprise, seems to have received a body blow from the United States Chamber of Commerce. This organization, we read, has an agricultural service department which has been looking into the relative merits or advantages of large vs. small farms. Returns were received from some seventy-four large-scale farms averaging 11,797 acres in size, having an average capitalization of $553,743, and a four-year average of $102,676 in gross income. Much to the surprize of the average American newspaper editor, the little farmer makes just as much money, acre for acre, as the big farmer. The chief advantage of the small farm, explains the Washington *Star*, appears to be in the application of labor: a man working for himself or his father works longer and harder than one working for wages. To quote a portion of the Chamber of Commerce report:

"Taken as a group, the large-scale farms apparently have been no more nor any less successful than the average of the family-size farms. Furthermore, there are fully as great variations in efficiency among the large farms as has been found in numerous surveys of family farms. It appears, then, that mere incorporation or organization of farming enterprises on a large scale will not automatically solve the problems of the agricultural industry.

"From this study it appears that large-scale farms may have advantages over family farms in superior management, organization, more efficient utilization of machinery, specialization of labor, buying and selling in wholesale quantities and, in some instances, reduction of overhead expense.

"The large farms also have certain disadvantages. They experience difficulty in securing efficient labor and in obtaining the degree of interest of the laborers in the success of the business which is found on family farms. The seasonal character of farm work and uncertainties in weather conditions prevent as effective use of machinery and as complete division of labor as is achieved in some other industries.

"The future development of large-scale farming in the United States is a matter of conjecture. Fears as to the probable disastrous effects of an extensive development of large-scale farming upon the social life of the rural population are at least premature, since this type of farming still is a relatively unimportant factor in the agricultural industry, and the rapidity of its future development is uncertain."



POURING INTO THE WHITE COLLAR

—Holley in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

This is welcome news to the New York *World*, for "it would be a calamity if the spread of corporate farming should finally force 10,000,000 independent producers to become wage-earners." That the application of mass-production methods to the soil is gaining, however, is pointed out in the report, which says there are 9,000 farming corporations with a gross income total of $709,000,000 in 1928 on the books of the income-tax bureau. And this, we are reminded, is 6 per cent. of the total gross income of American agriculture. But, points out the Chicago *Journal of Commerce:*

"Some large-scale farms, of course, are richly successful; otherwise nobody would be going into the business. In these cases, however, it is nearly always discovered that there is something peculiar in the geographical conditions or in the nature of the commodities produced, or that the management is exceptionally capable. On the whole, the large-scale farms earn no more return than the family farms."

OUR "WHITE-COLLAR" ARMY GROWS

THE DRIFT "from overalls to white collars" is the labor feature of our unprecedented industrial prosperity which the newspapers play up from the glowing report in the "Year Book of the Department of Commerce," published this month. Not only did American business during 1928 reach the highest level ever known, but more efficient management and machine production have trebled the output per worker and shifted vast numbers to "white-collar" occupations. Manufacturing output, described by the "Year Book" as "the most comprehensive measure of economic activity," was 3 per cent. above the previous peak of 1926, and 66 per cent. above the lean year of 1921. Factory workers earned more in 1928 than in 1927. "Money wages have increased much more, as compared with prewar figures, than the cost of living, and in 1919 the cost of living was materially higher than now." Unemployment has been checked, agricultural production has increased, foreign trade has increased, and financial transactions have established new records. Such prosperity is "no myth," observes the Syracuse *Herald*, convinced that "developments of the next period will surprize even the most optimistic students of American affairs." What the press labels the "white-collar" situation, the "Commerce Year Book" sets forth thus:

"The fact that the number of workers in manufacturing industry, as also in agriculture, railway transportation and, perhaps, in mining (for which there are no data), has been stationary or even declining during recent years, in the face of the growth of population, is due chiefly to two causes.

"There has been a shift into other occupations, notably in distribution, professional and personal services.

"The marked increase in the efficiency of industry, reflected in a gain since 1919 of one-third in output per worker in factories and mines and on farms and railways, has made it possible to free workers for other activities which contribute to still higher living standards.

"The other major factor is the rapidly increasing number of young persons who enter high schools, colleges, and universities instead of taking up other work."

No complete census or analysis of our "white-collar" army appears to be available, but the trend is considered wholesome by most commentators. Stricter immigration laws doubtless tend to limit the manual labor supply, and even the efficient machine operator to-day may be a "white-collar" dresser, various editors observe. "White-collar" brigades are needed "to market and distribute what is being produced in such great quantities," according to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

On the other hand, Dr. H. F. Clark of Teachers College, New York, finds the professions so overcrowded that the State may have to assume control, arbitrarily restricting the growing surplus of "white-collar" candidates, and shunting it this way and that, according to the social demand. *The Herald Tribune*, however, notes that unemployment figures every year show a surplus of manual labor, that rising wage scales in industry seem "bound sooner or later to counteract the flow to the white-collar jobs," and that "as the wealth of the country grows the opportunities for the white-collar man will multiply and take up the slack about which Professor Clark is now complaining."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHAT OF THE MEXICAN IMMIGRANT?

THE RAPIDLY MOUNTING NUMBER of immigrant laborers from the country south of the Rio Grande has created a problem about which the American Federation of Labor and students of immigration are showing much concern. According to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Mexico sends into this country each year nearly half as many immigrants as all Europe combined. The sugar-beet and cotton growers of the Southwest are said to depend almost entirely upon this type of labor, as do the railroad maintenance-of-way departments. "The farmers," we are reminded by the New York *Times*, "can get no other labor. They say that if the immigration of Mexicans is restricted on a quota basis, there will be disaster in the border farming districts."

Furthermore, explains Robert N. McLean in *The New Republic* (New York), domestic problems, both of a labor and social nature, have been created by the influx of Mexican labor. Los Angeles, for example, "has become the second Mexican city of the world"; there are more Mexicans in our Southwestern States than in Mexico's border States. It seems that—

"The expansion of our industries after the war, the growth of irrigation projects in the Southwest, and the quota law of 1924, which barred all cheap labor except Mexican, have all combined to draw a stream of Mexicans from their country into ours. There are probably fifty times as many Mexicans now in the territory that we won from Mexico as there were when it still flew the tricolor of the serpent and the cactus. San Antonio, Dallas, El Paso, Los Angeles, and Phœnix have become distributing centers where labor agents bid against each other for the available workers. The farmers go to considerable expense to recruit Mexican labor, only to see it taken away from them by the industries.

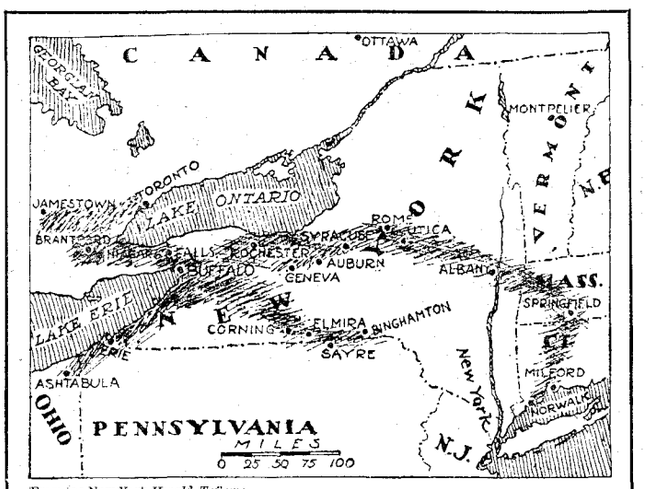
"We are told that Mexicans, accustomed to live upon a few cents a day, introduce lowered standards of living; that they migrate from place to place, making the establishment of homes impossible; that they are not assimilable, either from a cultural or a racial standpoint.

"Does the Mexican make a good American citizen? He laughs at the question; and so does every one that knows him. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, one hundred and twelve Mexicans throughout the entire country became American citizens. The Mexicans already in the United States have little intention of going home, but must be accepted as a permanent addition to our society.

"Should we then resort to the quota? It is my opinion that we should not, if immigration can be limited in any other way. That too many Mexicans are entering the country each year to maintain the wages that make possible an American standard of living is obvious; but it is just as obvious that to cut the number down to 1,557 by the application of the quota would cripple the industries of the Southwest. We must find a policy that will meet both of these facts. A commission to determine the actual labor needs of the industries employing Mexicans should be the starting-point."

According to the Kansas City *Star*, however:

"Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, an active advocate of restriction, makes the interesting suggestion that a continuance of methods already being employed would leave the quota plan unnecessary. He believes that Mexican immigration already has been cut materially through increased vigilance at the border, and that a further strengthening of the border patrol and a more careful scrutiny of applications for *visas* can be depended upon for the present to effect the restriction needed."



From the New York *Herald Tribune*

WHERE THE EAST FELT THE EARTHQUAKE

The shading on the map shows the affected region.

WHEN EARTHQUAKES SHAKE THE EAST

CALIFORNIA MORNING PAPERS "all starting subscriptions for relief of earthquake victims in New York and Pennsylvania," is Will Rogers's fanciful way of reminding us that no section of the whole world is free from such disturbances, a fact emphasized in this instance by the New York *Telegram's* reference to way-back records of a severe earthquake in 1663 in the St. Lawrence Valley, and another Eastern Massachusetts one in 1755. Coast and geodetic survey records also show similar regional shocks in 1857, 1875, and 1879. Pennsylvania's State Geologist recalls that the temblor of August 12 is the third minor shock felt within the last two or three years. More definitely the quake in 1925 is recalled by papers in central and western New York State, where cities like Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo reported the heaviest tremors this time. No fatalities, and the exceptional property loss of some $20,000 in the factory town of Attica, Wyoming County, New York, mark the news of this shocker which was felt in five Eastern States, from Ohio to Massachusetts, and extended to the Province of Ontario, Canada.

Springfield evidently was "on the far eastern fringe of the interesting little earthquake; very slight and passed unnoticed by a great majority of the people," says the Springfield *Union*; the wise thing to do is not to worry. The Hartford *Times* observes that it was the sort of "conventional earthquake" to which New England is accustomed, less pronounced than the Laurentian tremor in 1925, and about equivalent to that of August, 1882. *The Times* adds:

"Earthquakes are not what they were during the colonial period in New England, when chimneys in Boston fell, when the college buildings in New Haven were slightly damaged, and when the shock made more than one sinner turn from his ways to join the church. Undeniably earthquakes have grown tame hereabouts. It must have been different ages ago when trap rock near Trinity College was thrust through whatever chanced to be above it."

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* cites the rarity of such local tremors, pronounced enough to attract wide attention, and continues:

"Scientists assure us that western New York is not in the 'earthquake belt,' and that such shocks as are felt here are merely the repercussion of disturbances of the earth's crust originating at a remote distance."

The Syracuse *Herald*, after experiencing "the thrill, or fright, or both, of an earthquake," proceeds:

"Experts now explain that our occasional jolts are an inheritance from the last glacial period, which was at its peak 'way back in the twilight of geologic history. After the titanic ice crusts shifted, it took Mother Earth eons of time to adjust herself to habitable conditions; and faint spasms of the settling process have been continued to this day. It was one of the last twitches, we are told, that scared multitudes of good people yesterday morning. The adjective 'last' is here emphasized, because the authorities assure us that the mighty routine of terrestrial adjustment in this section is 'now pretty nearly complete.' The victims of yesterday's elemental jar may therefore view the seismic future with reasonable optimism."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE nations can't have parity if they aren't willing to pare. —*Publishers Syndicate.*

AN old proverb shortened: All work and no play makes jack. —*Russellville (Ark.) Courier-Democrat.*

A SOCIOLOGIST says drink is seldom the cause of poverty. Not for the bootlegger, anyway.—*Dallas News.*

IN these days of thin clothes the apparel proclaims the woman better than the man.—*Elizabethtown (Ky.) News.*

WHAT'S the matter in Washington? President Hoover did not appoint any Commissions yesterday.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

IF T. R. were still upon earth, doubtless he would be urging all married people to be more heir-minded.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

THE recent successful broadcasting of the roar of Niagara will probably revive the demand that Senate debates be put on the air.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE energy wasted by women pulling down their skirts probably would build 10,000 motorcars a day.—*Topeka State Journal.*

ONE of Shakespeare's plays has been banned in America. Why not try this method of popularizing his work over here?—*Punch.*

AND the fellow who figures that everything that goes up has to come down hasn't argued with the landlord about the rent.—*Dallas News.*

Next thing, some voter will go up in an airplane, vowing never to come down until his favorite candidate is elected President.—*Topeka State Journal.*

NOT that it makes any difference, but the new one-thousand-dollar bills are so much smaller than the old ones they're calling them baby grands.—*Judge.*

IT is still possible for the pedestrian practically to assure his safety if he pursues his course around the block without leaving the sidewalk.—*Troy Times.*

"I SEE ANACONDA WENT UP TWO POINTS YESTERDAY"
—Enright in the New York *World.*

THE complaint from Indiana that no Democrat can get a census job is surprizing. Democrats are expected to be content if they are counted.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Youth's Companion has been sold out of Boston to Detroit, but no bids have yet been received for the Bunker Hill monument or Faneuil Hall.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE Wickersham idea about Prohibition enforcement seems to be entirely satisfactory to everybody except the wets and the drys.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

A MEDICAL writer refers to the increasing use of the motorcar in every walk of life. This, according to the pedestrian, is what is spoiling every one of his walks.—*Punch.*

AVIATION has played havoc with the language. Planes land on the water where there is no land in sight and Zeppelins hop off without any hop at all.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

ACCORDING to the Wickersham plan, Prohibition is to be enforced by a simple division of labor. The national government will keep liquor out of the States and the States will keep it out of the citizens.—*New Yorker.*

EXCEPTING Russia, all of our war debtors have now signed up. It is estimated that in the next fifty-seven years Europe will pay us $10,500,000,000 principal, $11,500,000,000 interest and 2,500,000 editorials.—*New York Times.*

NEW YORK gravediggers strike. The old *esprit de corpse* is right there.—*Dallas News.*

WHAT the drys want is a Prohibition dyke as effective in its way as the tariff wall.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

THE automobile has shortened the distances between all points except parking places.—*Louisville Times.*

THE captain of the *Bremen* hopes to break his own record on his next outward voyage. Sea-hog!—*Punch.*

HOOVER Urges Military Cost Be Pared Down.—Head-line. Along with preparedness, a little paredness.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

No doubt manufacturers of pajamas will bend every effort toward making the men of America pajama conscious.—*Wichita Eagle.*

BR'ER RASKOB outlines a plan on which he says everybody can get rich. How about testing it on the Democratic party treasury? —*Dallas News.*

ENGLAND need not remain poor. Let every Englishman buy something he doesn't need and pay a shilling down.—*Davenport Times.*

NOT long ago, an aviator was doing well if he stayed up only a few hours, but now you almost have to shoot one to get him down.—*Kay Features.*

As we understand it, Russia's aim is to keep on trying until she borrows enough capital to completely destroy capitalism.—*Troy Times.*

THIS is a united country, but if there is ever a rebellion, it will be on the part of the pedestrians. And we motorists could soon subdue them.—*Albany News.*

AT the present rate of progress, America should have a complete network of concrete highways by the time everybody takes to the air.—*Peru (Ind.) Tribune.*

IF Marion Talley deserted the opera for the farm on the promise of the Republican party for farm relief, we'll likely hear her voice again.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.*

A LUXURIOUS bathroom in a modernized French house is described as resembling the sea-nursery of Apollo. Apollo, of course, was the god of Song.—*Punch.*

CHILDREN nowadays are said to grow taller than their parents. They probably get a good start in early years trying to reach their mothers' skirts.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

THE Boston *Globe* says, "France has swapped horses again in midstream." We are gradually picking up an impression that M. Briand lives in midstream.—*Detroit News.*

IF there is as much overproduction of oil as there is an oversupply of filling stations, the situation in the petroleum industry must be, indeed, serious.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WE learn from the press that the Rockefeller Foundation recently gave Yale seven and a half million dollars. This should entitle John D. to one seat on the ten-yard line.—*Judge.*

THE Farm Board plans to increase the price of farm products without increasing the cost of living. It is not known what other miracles they expect to perform.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IF Edison's protégé can resist temptations offered by vaudeville managers, magazine publishers and lecture bureaus to tell how he succeeded, he has the stuff in him for success.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN - COMMENT

"AT THE FIRST CALL, WE WILL ALL STAND FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE SOVIET"

A Moscow crowd cheering troops leaving for Manchuria. In the streets of that city and other Russian towns, thousands marched day and night with loud cries of: "Down with MacDonalds, Briands, and Chiang Kai-sheks! Long live the world revolution!"

RUSSIAN VIEWS OF THE RUSSIAN-CHINESE COLLISION

THE CHINESE CHARGE that the Soviet propaganda carried on by Russians caused the arrest and banishment from Manchuria of hundreds of them and the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway is indignantly denied by the Moscow *Pravda*, the official organ of the Communist party, and by all the other Soviet newspapers. Even the anti-Bolshevik Russian press agree that Russia's rights were violated by China, but as for engaging in war, some of them declare that would be for the Soviet Government to "sign its own death warrant." There is grim humor, moreover, in the anti-Bolshevik conviction that Soviet propaganda in China is the real cause for China's seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway, because the Chinese were taught by the Bolsheviks that one should have no scruples about the property of foreigners. But the Bolshevik Russian stand is that it has long been the intention of "the Chinese bandits" to take possession of the railway, and in doing so they are said to have "resorted to typically British methods of aggression." The plan of the Chinese, according to the *Pravda*, was first to grab the railroad and then to open negotiations in order to sanction such seizure. Of course, it is declared with high disdain, the Soviet Government in consequence "felt itself obliged to break off diplomatic relations with China." What makes the Soviet Government still more angry, it seems, is the knowledge that it is not guaranteed against the repetition of provocative acts by the Chinese. Nor are the Chinese alone to blame, declares this official organ, for behind every bandit and criminal seeking to invade the peaceful life of the Soviet Union, there are always to be seen the figures of "the international imperialistic sharks and their social-democratic lackeys." We read then:

"Behind Chiang Kai-shek's bandits one sees the same hand one saw two years ago behind Chang Tso-lin's bandits who raided our embassy at Peking. And this hand will not cease to work against us in the East and in the West, in Manchuria and in Poland, in Persia and in Afghanistan, in all the parts of the world from which a blow can be struck.

"By forcing us to break off diplomatic and economic relations with China, the imperialists of Nanking have dealt a heavy blow to the interests of their own people. They have once more betrayed China to the international imperialists who are strangling the Chinese nation. Not to speak of the immediate economic losses which China will suffer from the barring of the Russian frontier and of the railroad, how much easier it will be, now that China has lost Soviet friendship, for the imperialistic sharks entirely to subjugate the Chinese!"

Pravda, like all the other Soviet papers, publishes literally hundreds of resolutions passed by workmen of various trusts and factories in all parts of Russia, which are exprest in violent language, and which, anathematizing "the swine of British, Chinese, and other imperialists," demand that the Soviet Government should "punish the aggressors against proletarian Russia." This newspaper also describes the imposing demonstrations in which many thousands participated, marching through the streets of Moscow and other large cities day and night, with loud cries of "Down with MacDonalds, Briands, and Chiang Kai-sheks! Long live the world revolution!" This leads the *Pravda* to say: "The bandits who seized the railroad certainly did not know that they were playing with fire. They did not know what an outburst of indignation they would provoke among the Russian proletarian masses." Only with difficulty, we are advised, was the peace-loving Soviet Government able to control the waves of patriotic indignation and thus prevent war. But, at the same time, the *Pravda* declares emphatically that "the Chinese must be compelled to redress the wrongs they have wrought on Soviet Russia." The comment of the *Pravda* is echoed with equal emphasis by other Soviet journals, but as the anti-Bolshevik Russian press sees the Russian-Chinese conflict, there appears before us quite a different picture. A Conservative Russian daily, the Paris *Vozrozdieniye*, sneeringly regards the noisy protests and angry outbursts of Moscow as "a gnashing of teeth intended to hide the complete military impotency of Soviet Russia." At the same time, this newspaper maintains that Russia's rights were patently infringed upon by China, yet it asks:

"Can the Bolsheviks declare a war on China? Hardly. The fact is that in the military sense Russia is now powerless. The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Nanking Government understands the situation very well. It knows what difficulties Russia encountered in 1904, when it had to fight Japan in the fields of Manchuria; and it also knows that, for the Soviet Government—thanks to Russia's present extremely poor economic situation—these difficulties would be infinitely greater than they were for the Czarist Government. Moreover, the Soviets are threatened by another danger. If they have to send armies to the confines of Siberia, the long-since suppressed dissatisfaction of the population with the Soviet régime might break out in uprisings—and this would be especially likely in case of military reverses—and then the Red Armies would find themselves cut off from their base by the enormous territories of Transbaikalia and Amur. The fear of a Russian movement against the Soviet Power was discernible even in Mr. L. Karakhan's notes to China, in which the alleged readiness of White Russian detachments to penetrate into Siberia was mentioned. Thus, all indications are against the possibility of a war. By engaging in war, the Soviet Government would sign its own death-warrant.

"At the same time one must not be mistaken about the fact that the Chinese Government has seized the railroad in order to own it. As personified by the Mukden Government, China has done to Russia the same thing the Chinese revolutionists did two years ago to the European concessions on Yangtze-Kiang. Who is to blame? Communist propagandists have for long inculcated into Chinese minds the idea that one ought not to have any scruples about foreign concessions, that one ought simply to take them away from foreigners. And every time foreign property was seized or damaged by the Chinese, Moscow applauded and was delighted. Now the moment has come when Moscow has to pay for this short-sighted and, from the view-point of Russian interests, criminal policy. Thus, for the reverse which they have suffered in Manchuria, the Soviets have only themselves to blame."

"TAKE THIS WITH YOU, TOO, OLD BEAN!"
—*The Bulletin* (Glasgow).

Various anti-Bolshevik Russian papers publish a long speech made in Paris by S. V. Vostrotin, a noted Russian expert on Far Eastern affairs. As quoted by *Rul*, a Russian liberal daily in Berlin, Mr. Vostrotin proved that the seizure of the railroad has been for years a pet idea of China, and that China has for a long time been working toward it. According to the treaties concluded by China with the Czarist Government, Mr. Vostrotin said, the large Russian population living along the railroad and, especially in Harbin, had various rights in connection with the railway. But, ever since 1925 or 1926, it is alleged:

"The Chinese began to deprive Russians of one thing after the other. They requisitioned the steamers which belonged to the railroad, took possession of the railroad's educational department, and closed the Russian municipality in Harbin. Before seizing the railroad, the Chinese discust this question with prominent experts and foreign diplomats. One of the important foreign representatives in China declared that China would seize the railroad only when it was positively sure that the days of the Soviet Government were numbered, so that it could venture upon the act of eggression without risking anything. Thus, the seizure of the railroad was the last step of a carefully devised plan which the Chinese have been gradually and systematically putting into effect for eight years."

TURKEY FOR THE TURKS IN EARNEST

"NO FOREIGNERS NEED APPLY" is apparently the slogan of the Turkish Government, which is said to be restricting professional and commercial opportunities for foreigners living in Turkey more and more. A new bill is ready for discussion, we are told, and under it a whole list of professions and trades in which many foreigners are at present employed will be cut away from them. Those who are now practising such professions and trades, it seems, will have to give up and get out within six months of the publication of the law. Some of the occupations forbidden to foreigners, we learn from the Constantinople correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, are medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and midwifery, and we are further informed:

"The bill, after vetoing the professions of merchant, navy captain, advocate, and newspaper director, goes on to enumerate some twenty occupations of a minor type, such as those of *concierge* of a flat, shoeblack, coachman, guide, interpreter, porter, pedler, as well as such skilled occupations as those of chauffeur, stockbroker, and organizer of exhibitions. Behind some of these apparently unnecessary vetoes there is no doubt that the main influence is suspicion of the foreigner. A *concierge* of a flat, for example, can easily become an instrument for protecting secret meetings of plotters. Guides and interpreters have for so long been accustomed to show off Constantinople from the Greek Byzantine angle, with all sorts of derogatory remarks about the Turks, that it is very natural that the Turks should now wish to tell tourists their side of the story of their country.

"The other occupations which are enumerated by the bill have apparently been selected because the number of foreigners already engaged in them is considered to be excessive and to be thrusting Turks out of a legitimate livelihood. This applies to the occupation of chauffeur, which in Constantinople, for example, is largely manned by Russian refugees, tho Turks are particularly good chauffeurs. The idea of the bill is that not only this kind of skilled trade but all small trades in which the honest poor earn a living should be kept in Turkish hands. It is a nationalist logic, and it has a great deal to be said for it."

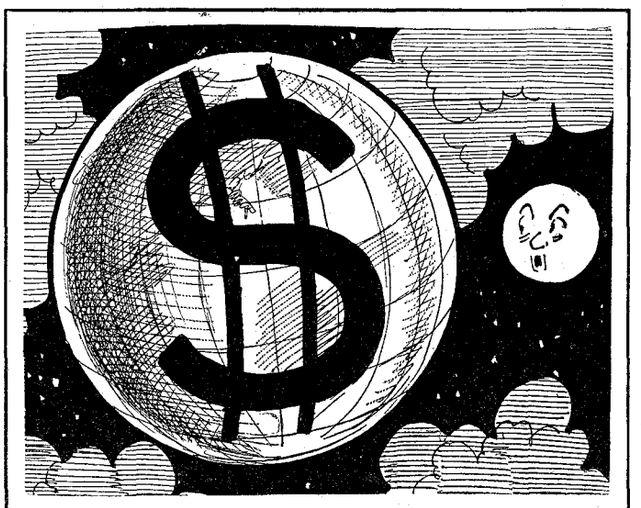
In addition to the purging process the new law is to carry out, it is further related, Turkish government inspectors are going round all the foreign organizations and commercial houses to see whether the permitted quota of foreigners is being strictly kept, and especially whether the Turkish employees are being paid on a less generous scale or are being given only menial employment. This Constantinople correspondent continues:

"The plums are not allowed only to go into foreign mouths now, and whenever the Turks in any foreign institution complain that they are not being treated as well as the former foreign staff, the government inspectors come down heavily and set the inequalities right. One of the main complaints is that the Turkish employees are kept out of the posts of specialists, to which they often consider themselves adapted."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EUROPE'S "WALL STREET PANIC"

WITH MORE AUTHORITY than the League of Nations, and with more subtlety than Bolshevism, another world power, which has been born during the past five years, is said to be making a direct appeal to the strongest instinct of human nature. This new world power, it is alleged, is the greatest financial phenomenon of any age, and its name is Wall Street. Once feared and hated by the "radical" political masses in the United States arrayed against the "money monopoly," it is now feared and hated abroad, where the question is gravely asked: "Will Wall Street swallow Europe?" Yet it is also admired and cajoled through the ticker by European investors in all the great capitals of Europe where, we are told, Wall Street fluctuations are recorded almost minute by minute, and where Wall Street prices and prospects have become the most cosmopolitan subject of conversation in the resorts of the wealthy. There is hardly a fashionable restaurant or club in Europe where American stocks are not a daily topic, it seems, and the leading London and Paris newspapers print the overnight quotations of hundreds of them, while the evening papers record their changes hour by hour. The expansion of Wall Street will have fast and wide-spread consequences, it is predicted, for the absorption of European capital in America is rapidly giving to the United States the "financial empire of the world," and the great European banks, "with the exception of the Bank of England and the Bank of France, will tend increasingly to become dependencies of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York." So declares Viscount Rothermere in the London *Sunday Pictorial*, one of the many newspaper properties of which he is chief owner, and he goes on to say that the people of the United States have "become rich not in units, but in droves," and "the man with a million dollars is now an insignificant cipher in the American hierarchy of wealth."



EUROPE SEES THE WORLD COVERED WITH THE DOLLAR SIGN

—*Il 420* (Florence).

While trade depression is hanging like a thunder-cloud over the European stock exchanges, and political complications are always possible, proceeds Viscount Rothermere, it is not surprizing that money, which is "the most sensitive and mobile commodity we use," should fly to the fairer field of America, which to-day is "the goal of refugee capital, just as a generation ago she was the goal of political fugitives." This movement began as a trickle which grew to a steady flow, until now European funds are in full flood toward America, and, it is noted, "the Gulf Stream sets from west to east across the Atlantic, but the Gold Stream goes the other way." We read then:

"Scores of thousands of American shares are bought every day in London alone, and Paris, Berlin, Brussels, and Amsterdam are pouring money into New York as fast as the cable can carry it. Wall Street has become a colossal suction-pump, which is draining the world of capital, and the suction is fast producing a vacuum over here.

"That is why bank-rates are rising throughout Europe. That is the reason of the steady withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England. That is the explanation of the frequent visits which the governor of the bank, Mr. Montagu Norman, pays to New York and Washington. Nearly all the surplus output of wealth on this side of the Atlantic is being changed immediately into American stock certificates."

The lesson that Viscount Rothermere draws from Wall Street's colossal expansion is that England should strengthen still further her good relations with the United States. When the present glut of capital in America at length produces a surplus, he tells Englishmen, they should do everything possible to attract it, together with American technical skill and experience, to the task of revitalizing and developing deprest British industries. He declares further:

"This is Britain's shortest road to industrial recovery, and all handicaps on the investment of American capital in our country, such as the disqualification of American shareholders from voting, should be removed.

"By closer cooperation with the United States, by copying their modern methods and securing their friendly aid, we shall be using the best means to extricate our own older and hardly tried economic organization from the difficulties which so dangerously beset it.

"The entire development of modern civilization was governed by the migrations of Aryan tribes before history began. The future of the world may be equally affected by the migration of capital to America that is going on before our eyes. No one who understands its full magnitude and importance can fail to ask himself the question: Will Wall Street swallow Europe?"

PREMIER MACDONALD, "SCREEN STAR"

THE TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE of the talking moving-picture for politicians has been realized more clearly by Premier MacDonald of Great Britain than by any other political leader, we are told, and this remark does not overlook Premier Mussolini, with whose "Cæsarian gesture and Cæsarian speech" the public has been familiar for some time. But it is held that Mr. MacDonald finds in the new medium "more than a channel for dramatic art," and Arnold Hoellriegel goes on to say in the *Berliner Tageblatt* that he was not ten minutes at No. 10 Downing Street, the home of the British Prime Minister, when he delivered his first tone-film speech, the one in which he called the members of his Ministry by name and presented them to the public in brief phrases. His words were devoted less to a laudation of his several colleagues, we are informed, than to a statement of how hard they would have to work as members of the MacDonald Cabinet. Looking at Ramsay MacDonald on the screen, is as if he were beheld under a microscope, according to this German journalist, who describes him as appearing in a kind of intimate self-revelation before his whole nation and the aliens within the gate. We read then:

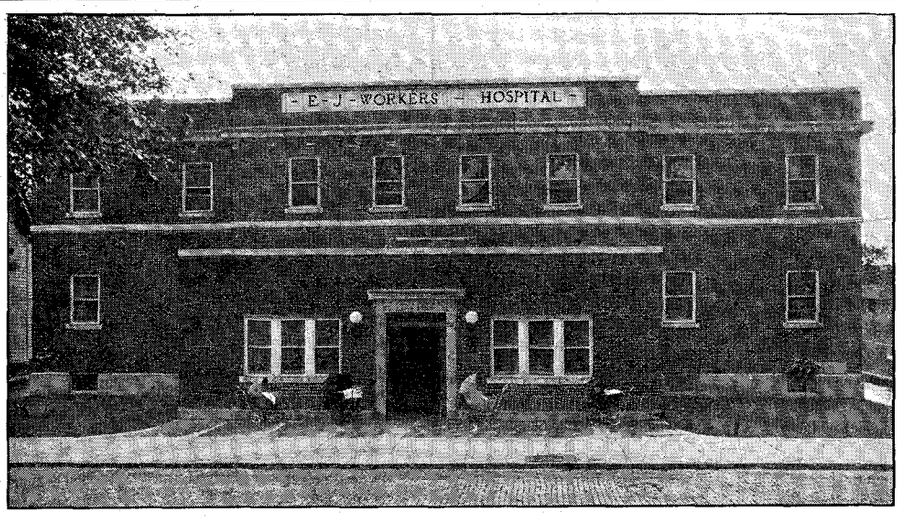
"Not one of the whole lot can go forth from the 'kino' hall or the moving-picture palace in which the talking-film is shown without feeling within himself that he and Ramsay MacDonald have established an intimacy. In the hubbub of a mass-meeting, in the hall of the House of Commons, the man in the flesh could doubtless be heard to speak. But he would in that case look petty and aloof on a platform, and strange men would stand between him and the audience. Here in the moving-picture theater two giants confront each other. I—for naturally I am a giant in my own consciousness, in the theater of my ego—and he! We are eye to eye. I see how he ties his necktie and how he fastens his watch-chain and how his soul is exposed to me. Naturally, I now realize how this great talker longs for the revelation of his very soul to me. A great orator!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

WHAT SICKNESS COSTS US

TEN BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR, or one-ninth of our annual income, goes in the United States to pay for illness or to repair damages inflicted by it. Dr. W. S. Rankin, director of the hospital and orphan section of the Duke Endowment, Charlotte, North Carolina, suggests in an article on "The Economics of Medical Service," contributed to *The American Journal of Public Health* (Boston), that this bill may be cut by further organizing and coordinating medical service and by introducing illness insurance, and he instances several cases where this plan has already been carried out in selected groups. Dr. Rankin notes that in considering the economic factors of any problem, we are concerned with two fundamental conditions: the cost of production and the purchasing power of the people. He then goes on:



ONE FORM OF ILLNESS INSURANCE

A hospital maintained in Binghamton, New York, by the Endicott-Johnson Corporation, which has similar institutions for its thousands of employees in Johnson City and Endicott. Other great industrial corporations are spending large sums in this kind of welfare work.

"The average individual between the cradle and the grave spends one-fortieth of his time in bed because of incapacitating illness. The average worker loses 2 per cent. of his time, a fraction more than seven days a year, because of incapacitating illness.

"One-fortieth of the population is constantly ill to the extent of being bedridden. For every 1,000 people there are fifty who suffer from prevalent and chronic diseases that completely incapacitate for but a small part of their duration, such as tuberculosis, cancers, heart disease, vascular diseases, chronic indigestions, gallstones and kidney stones, hernias, unrepaired injuries following childbirth, etc.

"The people of the United States are paying for the treatment of disease not less than $2,500,000,000 a year, or approximately $100 per family. In addition there is an estimated annual loss of $2,000,000,000 as a result of decreased wage-earning capacity. And there is a still further loss of permanently interrupted wage-earning capacity through postponable deaths, estimated to be $6,000,000,000, making the total annual cost of disease to the people of this country, $10,000,000,000. The total annual income of the United States is about $90,000,000,000.

"Any service which costs as much as medical care, and which is so absolutely essential to both individual and national prosperity and happiness, raises at once the question of the ability of the people to pay for it.

"According to the U. S. Census, 49.7 per cent. of patients in general hospitals in 1923 were able to pay in full; 19.3 per cent. of patients paid in part, and 31 per cent. of patients paid nothing. We have no such reliable data as to people who pay for the services of physicians. It is reasonable to suppose that if we had such data, we would find the pecuniary relation of patient to physician very similar to that of patient to hospital. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that approximately 50 per cent. of the patients pay their physicians' bills in full, 20 per cent. in part, and 30 per cent. not at all.

"Unquestionably, a large percentage of American people are not receiving the medical care that they should have, both as individuals and as units of society. The expenses of being sick are unanticipated, appearing at unforeseen and irregular times, and are not like the expenses of food, clothing, shelter, etc. When a family runs along, for one, two, or three years, and then has a serious accident or illness, with a hospital bill and professional charges for surgeons and nurses, its economic stability is seriously jarred and often shattered. For that 50 per cent. of American families whose annual income is below $1,200—when unexpected sickness arrives, there is one of these alternatives: medical charity or financial tragedy. It is not the amount so much as the condition of payment, that rips the family purse. What treatment will improve or relieve this social abnormality?

"There are two ways for lowering the cost of medical care. One way is by the prevention of unnecessary disease, and the other way is through the use of an organized medical service. An organized medical service is many times better able to diagnose and treat disease than a service without any cooperative plan of work.

"An organized medical service can be offered for financial returns considerably smaller than the cost would be if the patient obtained the same service from unrelated practitioners and specialists. An organized service makes possible economies which are not possible in an unorganized service. A few examples will illustrate and substantiate the above statements.

"Through an organized medical service, some of our large universities, notably the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota, and the University of California, are able to render a thoroughly modern medical service, including hospital care, to their students for from $9 to $12 per student a year.

"The Endicott-Johnson Corporation: Its 16,000 employees and their families represent a total population of probably not less than 60,000 people. The corporation gives to this group of employees and their families a medical service which includes the full-time services of 27 physicians, 3 dentists, 1 X-ray technician, 51 nurses, and 2 pharmacists, for an annual cost of $6 to $7 per capita for the whole industrial population.

"Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina: This industrial settlement, composed of the workers of five cotton mills and one paper mill, gives a very modern, efficient medical service, including hospital care, home visits, and public-health nursing, for $23.60 per family, or at approximately $9 per capita.

"The insurance principle appears to be the only remedy, but a most effective one for providing adequate medical care for a very large percentage of the people. Only a beginning has been made in its application. As its value becomes more generally recognized, we may expect to see the large insurance companies embrace it as a part of their protective program."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

POWER OF THE WILL

IT IS UNLIMITED, concludes a contributor to *Les Dernières Nouvelles* (Strasbourg), after a review of various facts which he considers pertinent. Some of these are well known and recognized by science, while others are not generally regarded as properly within its domain. Here are the French writer's conclusions:

"We have no intention of making a critical study here of the stunts of fakirs who are seen from time to time at the music-halls. We do wish to consider how far the human will can control its own organism and those of others.

"We remember to have heard at Bordeaux, several years ago, a curious lecture by an American scientist, who was said to have passed many years in the secret schools of India, where he had learned, by patient practise, to control his body by force of will. And he proved, by sensational demonstrations, checked up by certain naval surgeons, whom the lecture had attracted, that he could direct, at will, even organs and functions, which in the normal individual can not be influenced in any such way."

This extraordinary man could voluntarily run his pulse up to 120, it seems, or make it drop to 30. He could, when seated in an armchair, plunge himself into a state of sleep, verifiable by the absence of reflexes in the limbs and by other symptoms, while his consciousness still remained awake; he could also inflict wounds, while controlling the flow of blood entirely by will. On this the writer observes:

"So far as this last experiment is concerned, we have no doubt of the fact, since an analogous phenomenon may be observed in every normal individual. We refer to the sudden rush of blood to the head that takes place when one blushes for shame or in emotion. We have there, doubtless, a beginning of the influence of thought on a part of the organism that ordinarily is beyond our control; and it is only a step farther to admit that by repeated practise it may be possible to stop the flow of blood from a wound.

"Finally, there has been much talk of a fakir who exhibited recently before a medical society at the Hall of Learned Societies. If we are to credit the published reports, this man could gargle with melted lead, thrust nails through his nose and burn himself without apparent pain.

"Not less extraordinary than the fakirs are the hypnotizers, who are also not lacking on the stages of our music-halls. Tho it is prudent to observe a certain caution with regard to these exhibitions, we can not deny that it is possible, by means of hypnotism, to obtain a certain power over persons in a passive state or with a will less strong than that of the hypnotizer.

"We have been shown interesting experiments of this kind, where all collusion was out of the question. It is to be regretted that hypnotism often has a bad influence on the subject, whose nervous and mental strength often suffers.

"In the same order of ideas, we may also cite the authoritative power that certain politicians or business men exercise over their followers—which also originates in the power of the will. There are numerous cases in history where celebrated men, by their very presence, have succeeded in curbing popular fury or in forcing a mob to take common action.

"We pass now to another class of facts. Every one will remember that it often happens, when one sees a friend walking far ahead, that the friend will turn around before there has been time to call to him. What more natural than to suppose that in this case also there is a radiation—still imperceptible to our instruments, of what we call will.

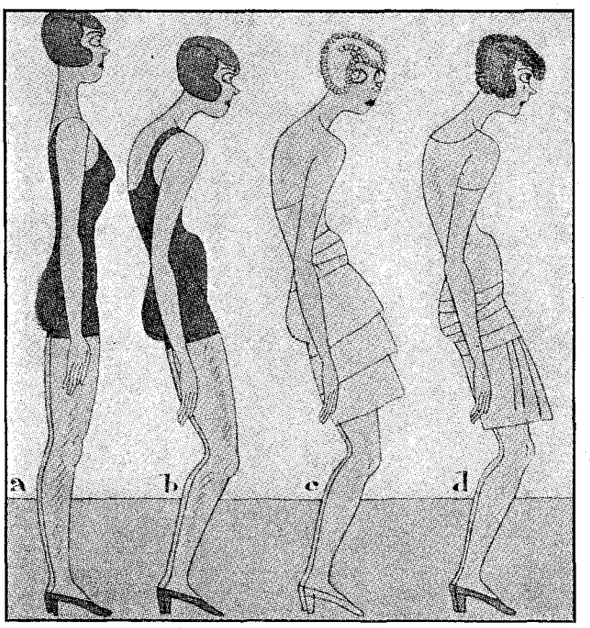
"In the same class belongs also the initiative of a group of intellectual workers who, on November 11, the memorial day of the Great War, issued an appeal to the intellectuals of the entire world to concentrate for five minutes on the idea of world peace, and who, from this universal radiation of fraternal thought, counted on establishing a fortunate influence on the minds of the nations.

"It is impossible in a brief space to cite all the other manifestations of will-power that observation of life offers us in profusion. We do not desire to lose ourselves in a maze of conjecture on the operation of that subtle and incomparable mechanism, the human brain. But we can not but conclude, after passing in review all these facts, that the thought of man may influence not only his own body, but also that of others; and that the power of the will would appear to be unlimited."

BRITISH GIRLS GETTING BACK TO NATURE

SO, AT LEAST, THINKS SIR W. ARBUTHNOT LANE, well-known London surgeon and health expert. Writing in the London *Daily Mail* (Continental edition), he expresses his satisfaction at the change which he says has gradually come over the younger female members of the community, in which he gives the "New Health Society" credit for a share, by means of its propaganda in the daily press and elsewhere. He writes:

"In recent years men have been shocked and pained by the mode in which girls did their utmost to make themselves as unnatural and as conspicuous as possible, in which they were



A SLY DIG AT THE AMERICAN FLAPPER

(a) Correct posture, as advocated by Miss Bourne in *Liberty* of May 11.
(b) Incorrect posture: slumped, stomach protruding, knees droopy.
(c) How Lotta Luscious stands in her film success, "Sudden Sin."
(d) The posture adopted by the Youth of the Nation after grave reflection.

—Ralph Barton in *Liberty*.

to a great extent imitated by those to whom the term girl could no longer be correctly applied.

"The face rendered deadly pale by some preparation of chalk, the lips tinted a brilliant scarlet color, the heads cropped so as to imitate those of boys, the flat chest and as complete an absence of fat or rotundity of figure as could be obtained by a very limited if not a starvation diet—all this was regarded as 'chic' and essential in a certain class of society.

"As is always the case with the simian habit of mimicry characteristic of the sex, this mode of adornment gradually descended through the several grades of society till it reached its lowest levels.

"Quite recently, as was prophesied by the New Health Society, the girls of England have realized that they have a responsibility in life other than making themselves ridiculous, and that they must justify their existence if they are to retain the respect and compel the admiration of men.

"As an illustration of this, Mr. Cochran, realizing the wholesome change which was gradually coming over the more intelligent members of the female sex, set an example by superintending the diet of the girls in his revues.

"It is at the present time a most agreeable change to observe on all sides, fine, healthy, upstanding, happy girls, no longer deprived of the locks arranged *à la victime*, but in the form which adorns the Venus of Milo and hundreds of other lovely Greek figures.

"The scarlet lips are now rarely observed, the black pigmentation of the eyelids has almost disappeared, the general color of the face has approximated by natural processes to natural

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

complexion, which in no part of the world was seen to such advantage as it used to be in the healthy, robust girls brought up in the country homes of England.

"Now that the voting power in Britain depends chiefly on women, it is essential that they must take a leading part in stimulating governments to pay more attention to the health and happiness of their sex, since it is obvious that many of the man-made laws at present in existence are formulated largely in the interest of the male sex, with little or no regard to the requirements of women.

"Many alterations are necessary, in view of the changes that have taken place in the general religious outlook of the people and in parental influence."

CRIME AND DEFECTIVE INTELLIGENCE

DIVERSE OPINIONS and conflicting evidence on this question, which can not yet be regarded as definitely decided, one way or the other, are presented in an article, prepared for Science Service (Washington), entitled, "How Mental Defects Add to Crime." The author, beginning with the question, "For how much crime are the mentally defective or mentally diseased responsible?" answers it by saying that there is a great diversity of opinion and a great scarcity of demonstrated fact. He then quotes a very recent expression on the subject from a leading editorial in *The Mental Hygiene Bulletin*, published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. This runs as follows:

"It is estimated that about 2 per cent. of the general population are mentally defective. That is, about one-fiftieth are more or less lacking in brains. But this one-fiftieth produces one-fourth or one-third of the prison population; so that, as a matter of fact, many more criminals are drawn from the mentally defective classes, in proportion to their percentage of the general population, than from the rest, even tho they actually represent only a fraction of the prison group. . . . The mentally defective are potentially greater risks because of their mental handicaps than the more intellectual groups, and they need protection, training of a special sort, and supervision to steer them into blameless living."

Dr. Carl Murchison, of Clark University, after giving the Army Alpha intelligence test to a large number of prisoners in the State prisons of five States, voiced the opinion that mental defects have less to do with crime than is generally supposed. Says the writer:

"He found that the white men among the prisoners were, in fact, superior in intelligence to the drafted soldiers in the World War. And he reasons that the more intelligent among the criminals are probably those not in prison. He found, however, that the women prisoners were inferior to the men in mentality; and the Negroes were far below the whites. In this connection it is well to remember that the Negroes make up about one-third of the prisoners in all our institutions.

"The Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, in a survey of the mentally defective in one county, found that large proportions of those of doubtful or deficient mentality are delinquent, and that the majority were at large in the community. They found one-fourth of those of questionable mentality were delinquent, immoral, or uncontrollable, and of these about eight-ninths were at large in the community at the time of the survey. Of the positive cases of feeble-mindedness at large in the community, 35 per cent. were reported delinquent, degenerate, or uncontrollable.

"Dr. William Healy, in a careful study of delinquent and problem children for the Judge Baker Foundation, discovered that 72.5 per cent. were of normal mentality, the others being feeble-minded, subnormal, insane, or psychopathic. In Chicago, the proportion of the abnormal was higher. There it reached 37 per cent. He also found that the abnormal were more likely to remain criminalistic despite special training and care after the delinquency. He says:

"'The causes for failure as well as for success are undoubtedly complex in every case, but it is striking to find that in 52 per cent. of the failures diagnoses had earlier been made of abnormal mentality or personality.'

"From the normal group he reports 180 successes to 65 failures, while from the others there were only 60 successes to 81 failures. The group showing psychoses or psychopathic personalities contained only 11 successes to 28 failures.

"Dr. Bernard Glueck, when he was director of the Psychiatric Clinic at Sing Sing Prison, made the following analysis of the prison population there. He found that 59 per cent. showed some form of nervous or mental abnormality. Of the sexual offenders, considered as being the most serious menace to society, 70 per cent. were mentally pathological.

"The proportion who were repeaters was particularly high among the abnormal. Of the mentally defective, 80 per cent. were repeaters, of the insane 63 per cent. were old offenders, and of the psychopathic 87 per cent. had been in prison before.

"Dr. Glueck also found that the extent of psychopathologically classifiable cases is in direct ratio to the seriousness of the offense. Of the criminals guilty of acquisitive crimes, such as burglary, 57 per cent. were abnormal, those guilty of crimes of pugnacity were 59 per cent. abnormal, and of those guilty of sex offenses 70 per cent. were not normal mentally."

COSMIC RAYS AND CANCER—The cosmic rays, that continually bombard the earth from outer space, may now be much less intense than they were in past ages, and that may be the cause of the present world-wide increase in cancer, suggests an Irish physicist, Dr. J. Joly, of Trinity College, Dublin. Writing in *Nature* (London), Dr. Joly admits that his ideas are purely speculative. He says, as quoted in *The Science News Letter* (Washington), a Science Service publication:

"There seems to be no sure ground for believing that the penetrating radiations are uniformly distributed throughout space. If they are not, and if considerable variations in the strength of those reaching the earth have occurred in the past—possibly referrable to translatory movements of the solar system—then serious effects upon organic evolution may have taken place. Millikan estimates their present energy as equal to about one-tenth of that reaching the earth from the luminous radiation of the stars. At present, therefore, the penetrating rays are probably without positive effects upon organic life. It does not follow, however, that a recent decline in strength would be without serious effects. Dr. Joly exprest the belief that the effect of radiations such as penetrating rays and X-rays upon living tissue is due to the rays being absorbed and changed to beta rays, one of the three kinds of radiation emitted from radium. Medical researches, he said, show that such rays have a selective influence. The same rays that destroy diseased tissue may actually have a healthful and stimulating effect upon neighboring healthy tissues. Thus, X-rays are used in the treatment of cancer. As there has been a marked increase in cancer throughout the world in recent times, Dr. Joly suggested that it might be due to recent reduction in the intensity of cosmic rays, which formerly destroyed the cancerous tissue nearly as fast as it was formed."

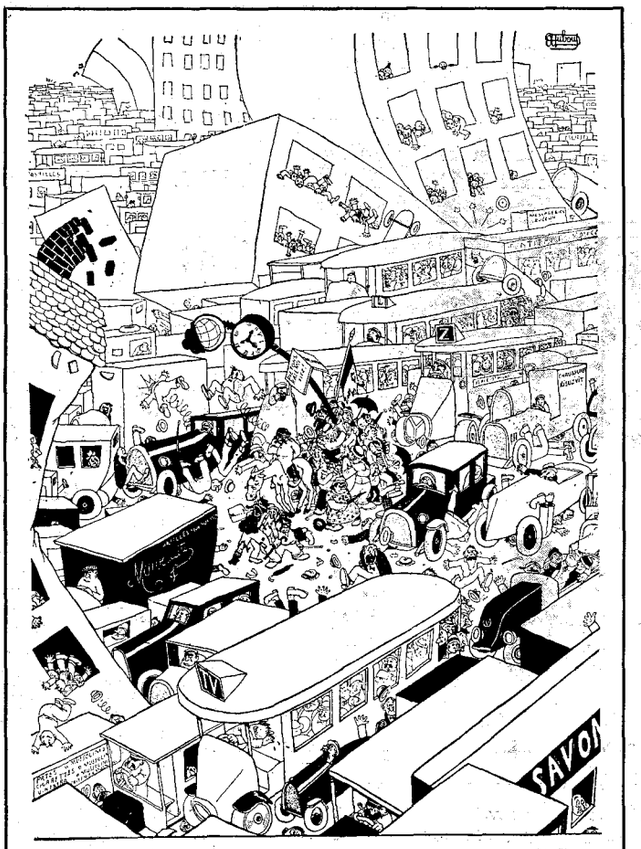
VALUE OF LIGHTNING-RODS—The U. S. Bureau of Standards has recently published some interesting evidence of the value of lightning-rods, deduced from reports of fire marshals and insurance companies in the United States and Canada, in which the losses on rodded and unrodded buildings have been separated. Says Charles Fitzhugh Talman in his Science Service feature, *Why the Weather?* (Washington):

"Most fire losses from lightning occur in rural districts. The proportion of farm buildings equipped with lightning-rods is not definitely known, except in the State of Iowa, where a careful estimate indicates about 50 per cent. During the period 1919-1921, twenty-eight rodded buildings in Iowa were destroyed by lightning, with losses amounting to $87,979. In the same period 503 other buildings in the State were destroyed by lightning, and the losses were $1,060,668. Thus the value of the rodded buildings destroyed was only 7.7 per cent. of the total, altho the number exposed to lightning hazards was about 50 per cent. Very similar conditions probably prevail over the greater part of the Mid-Western United States, where it is believed that about half of the farm buildings, at least of the better class, are protected by rods. The Bureau, in summing up the evidence available, reaches the conclusion that the chance of an unrodded farm building being destroyed by lightning appears to be about fifty-seven times as great as that of a rodded building."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FRENCH ALARM AT AMERICAN SPEED

HOW WE HAVE SPEEDED UP EVERYTHING in modern times—transportation, industry, commerce, work, pleasure—even art and literature, , is rather acridly treated by Paul Morand in an essay contributed to *La Nouvelle Revue Française* (Paris). Mr. Morand considers the United States as the "country of speed," and his picture of what we are doing with ourselves and of what is likely to come of it all is rather too lurid to be taken seriously, altho it may serve as an indication of the emotions aroused in a cultivated Frenchman when he contemplates our cities, where we hasten, and neglects those vast regions throughout which we only linger. Writes Mr. Morand:



THE LAST OF THE PEDESTRIANS

—*Journal Amusant* (Paris).

"I have been called a worshiper of speed. I did love it once. Later, not so much. Trying to understand it better, I perceived that it is far from being always a stimulant; it is also a depressant, a corrosive acid, a dangerous explosive, capable of blowing up not only ourselves, but the whole universe with us, if we do not learn how to defend ourselves.

"The notion of speed arises from that of progress. With the Americans one goes with the other. Now the notion of progress is one of the most characteristic of the Occident. Speed is a function of the least effort. We do as quickly as possible tiring or painful things. This is why machines were invented. The noise of the motor is the continued basis of our existence, and the words 'motor,' 'mechanism,' imply speed. Speed brings about overproduction.

"In truth, we are children; the novelty of this play fascinates us. 'Faster! faster!' cries Alice in Wonderland. Will it last? Like dope-fiends, we must drug ourselves more and more.

"There is, in the allure of speed, the notable desire to exceed that has raised the Aryan race above all others; but there is also a terrible excitement that is beginning to tell on humanity. The modern symbol of temporal power is not territory but the rail. Mussolini well understood this when he offered the Pope not a State, but a train. This is but an aspect of the fear of death—that materialistic error of the Western world, of which, perhaps, it will one day perish.

"While the doctors want to lengthen life, men wish to enlarge it, by making it contain more and more things; to live fast is to trick fate, to live several times. People argue thus: since death is immobility, movement is life; whence, in the opinion of many, great speed is the great life."

But the notion that a thing done quickly is badly done is still deeply rooted in European minds. "The expression *à l'Americaine* means to us a mixture of speed and bluff. Twenty millions of autos in the United States. Trains and carriages de luxe are called 'arrows.' Babies ride on the handle-bars of a bicycle or in the basket of a motor-cycle. Children go to school in Fords; young people become engaged in Buicks, and the old ones are carried to the grave in Packards," says the writer, and he proceeds:

"Speed is overturning all our old customs. We are throwing overboard, one after another, the slow tools of the past—horses, cookery over a slow fire, politeness. Who takes his time in the great cities to eat, to sleep, to attend funerals on foot? Speed is disjointing our old world. Nature, when she works well, works slowly; she takes a day to make a larva, but twenty years to make a man.

"Art itself is modified by speed. Our best painters do three pictures a day; beyond 200 pages to-morrow's novel will be just 'filling'; everything long becomes unreadable, distasteful, unlivable.

"Has not modern science been upset by the essay of Einstein on relativity, occupying three pages, and by his new work on the relation between gravitation and electro-magnetism, which has only five? But we must not forget that it took him ten years to conceive them.

"Our style has become telegraphic; but what an error to think that it is enriched by pure speed! That which it does benefit is rather the contrast between the customs of different parts of the world. As for ideas, the slowest countries bend to catch up with the swiftest; there will soon be no difference between Peking and New York, Amsterdam and Tahiti. Speed annihilates climates and annuls the old theories of environment.

"Artists should remember that speed kills form. What is left of a landscape seen at 200 miles an hour? Beyond a shutter-speed of 1-300 second, even photography fails. We can not take pleasure in the flight of a projectile, because we can not see it. The movement does not merely 'displace lines'; it abolishes them. The earth loses its variety. From an airplane there are no longer poplars or chestnuts; only trees. Great speed, like Communism, kills the individual. Speed also kills color; the quickly turning gyroscope makes everything gray. Painters live in fast cars, so their pictures are gray, green-gray, black-gray—torpedo-boat colors.

"An American writer has invented a good name to describe our impatient contemporaries; he calls them 'time snobs': thus doing violence to nature, the oversea people are succumbing—witness the suicides and the premature disasters for which their vocabulary has so many terms—'nervous breakdown,' 'mental collapse,' etc. Slow by nature, the Anglo-Saxons have corrected this slowness with machines.

"Another element that has helped to make America the country of speed is the Jewish population. That celerity of body and of intellect which makes a Jew always ready to 'go' has spread to the whole of America, a country whose rhythm is that of the stock exchange.

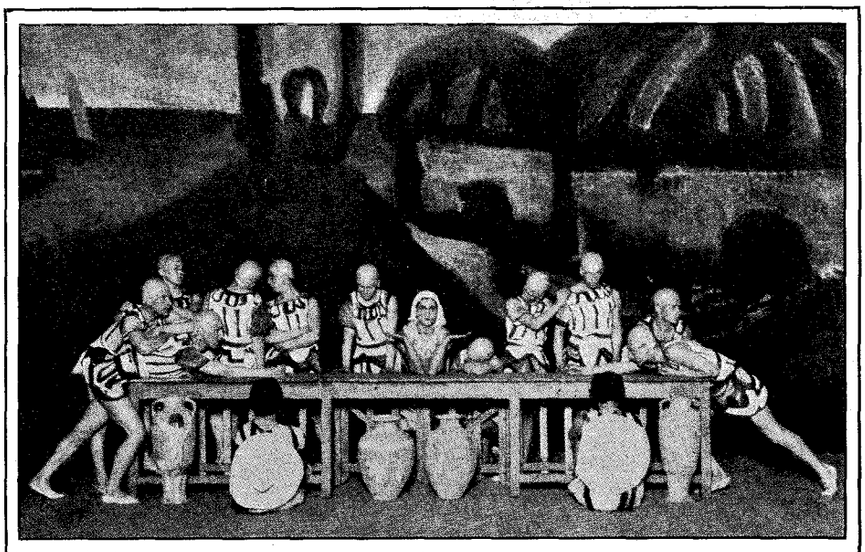
"This is what gives New York its incomparable accent, its look of a battle-field, of an aerodrome, of a Luna Park—New York, where the quantity and speed of consumption of pleasure and work (rather than their quality) have attained proportions never before known to humanity. It is not always, as generally believed, a question of dollar-chasing; most Americans distribute as fast as they gather. We are beginning to see that they are after, not the money, but speed in itself, as a means for avoiding thought and for escaping certain disagreeable problems and hidden complexes. I have often the impression there, not of a civilization in the march of progress, but of one in flight from its specters.

"Speed is youth. American tests show a decrease of production per capita after forty years, and the great standardized industries consider a man of forty-five good 'only to sweep out the factory.' America is the speediest land in the world; that is why the young are so happy there, and why the old detest it."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MODERNISM IN THE RUSSIAN BALLET

IN SPITE OF PROMISES the Diaghileff Ballet still holds aloof from us, tho Paris, London, and Berlin enjoy their full share of its favors. "From our special point of view," writes Serge Diaghileff, in the London *Graphic*, "America is a poor country. . . . Wealthy America can not make it worth our while, and poor old Europe can!" He speaks of a tour of twenty weeks in the United States as "almost a record," whereas in Europe they can go much longer. Perhaps we are regarded as too conservative to relish the fare Mr. Diaghileff is furnishing his European public. London has not been found altogether receptive, so the impresario has been led to address the public in a letter to the London *Times*. John Martin, in quoting him in the New York *Times*, credits him with being a doughty warrior, "while the storm of a second artistic revolution breaks around him." Recalling the main feature of Diaghileff's career, he writes:



RIOTOUS LIVING WITH THE PRODIGAL

In Diaghileff's new ballet these baldheaded young revelers are described as "like so many Greeks, undreamed of in the philosophy of the Old Testament."

"A leader of the romanticists when they were the attacking forces, he is now their sworn enemy as they have become the reactionary element. Now he unfurls the banner of modernism and reveals himself as that most unusual thing, a leader who can be true to the principle of progressiveness and let its forms change as they will."

Diaghileff, in the following, analyzes our age and pleads his sympathy with its newer development:

"Our century, without halting, interests itself with new '*mouvements mécaniques*,' but whenever new '*mouvements artistiques*' occur, people seem to be more frightened of being run over by them than by a motor-car in the street. For twenty-five years I have endeavored to find a new '*mouvement*' in the theater. Society will have to recognize that my experiments, which appear dangerous to-day, become indispensable to-morrow. . . .

"The new appreciation of my 'Spectacles' of to-day is a series of exclamations: What an '*étrange*,' 'extravagant,' 'repellent' show, and the new definitions of the choreography are 'athletics' and 'acrobatics.' The show, before anything, must be '*étrange*.' I can picture to myself the bewilderment of the people who saw the first electric lamp, who heard the first word on the telephone. My first electric bell for the British public was the presentation of the Polovtsian dances of 'Prince Igor.' The small audience could not then tolerate this eccentric and acrobatic savagery, and they fled. And this only happened in 1911, at Covent Garden. At the very same theater, in 1929, the critics announced that my dancers had transformed themselves into 'athletes,' and my choreographic parts were 'pure acrobatics.'

"I have no room here to discuss this grave question in detail, but, in a few words: The classical dance has never been, and is not to-day, the Russian ballet. Its birthplace was France; it grew up in Italy, and has only been conserved in Russia. Side by side with the classical dance there has always existed the national or character dance, which has given the evolution of the Russian ballet. I do not know of a single classical movement which was born of the Russian folk-dance. Why have we got to take our inspiration from the minuet of the French Court, and not from the Russian village festival? That which appears to you acrobatic is a dilettantic terminology for our national dance step. The mistake really, in fact, goes much deeper, because it is undoubtedly the Italian classical school which has introduced into the dance the acrobatic elements. The coarsest acrobatic tricks are the toe-dancing, the '*doubles tours en l'air*,' next to the classical '*pirouettes en dehors*,' and the hateful thirty-two '*fouettés*'; that is where acrobatics should be attacked. . . .

"The forms change. In painting and in scenery this craze [constructivism] is finishing. But in music, where we were full of impressionism and neo-sentimentalism, and in choreography, where we paid reverence to the classical dance, '*constructivisme*' acquired an extraordinary strength. In Paris we have just passed through a scandalous period in music. It was the period of cynical sentimental simplicity. It began with the cult of Gounod, Tschaikowsky, and Donizetti. It ended with the *pastiches* of Goddard and Lecocq. Melody without any choice was imposed as an inevitable principle, and the poor music sank to such banality, even surpassing the ladies' ballads at the end of the nineteenth century. That is why I welcome everything that can help us to forget the fatal errors of the 'Paris international market.' . . ."

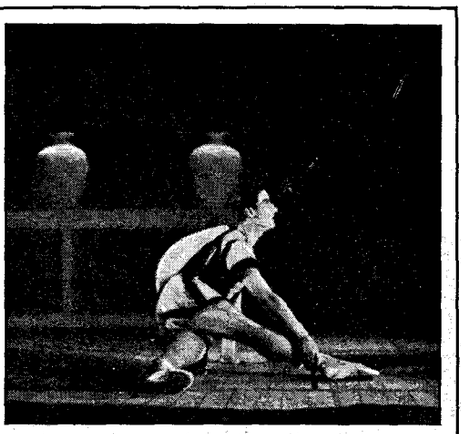
To prove that "the forms change," we cite some comments on the Ballet's new offering, "The Prodigal Son." It proved, says the London *Daily Mail*, "the Russian Ballet's capacity for being odder and odder." One of America's best critics of the ballet, Mr. H. T. Parker of the Boston *Transcript*, sends to his paper a detailed account:

"The librettist has construed the parable in the New Testament as Oriental legend. We follow the *Prodigal* from his father's house into the company of young men, evil-living. Like a hero of French classic tragedy, he was attended by two *Confidants*. A *Siren* enticed him; the young men plied him with wine; in a drunken torpor he was despoiled even by the *Confidants*. He awoke to his shame and loathed himself. Faltering back to his father's house, he fell into the forgiving paternal arms. Georges Rouault, the present 'master' of scene-designing in favor with

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Monsieur Diaghileff, set in a murky, flame-streaked background; added costumes reflecting these colors brightened.

"The *Father*, so imaginatively is he drest and mimed, might have been visioned by Blake himself. The evil youth are shaven-headed and taut-limbed, faintly suggesting a primitive Asiatic relief. By a deliberate or careless mixture of styles, the *Confidants*, with broad hats dangling at their backs, are Greek. The *Siren* is an angular, acid temptress. The *Prodigal*, mimed by Mr. Lifar, one of the director's rising talents, had his graphic moments, when he awoke to desolation and humiliation, when he groped and stumbled and fell at the gate of his father's house. The feasting wore an ugly air, culminating in an ugly elation while the *Prodigal* was despoiled. Often the dancing and the miming suggested primitive reliefs, swiftly and sharply animated; again declined into motion and suggestion, merely angular, acrobatic, and grotesque.



ACROBATICS IN THE BALLET

Anton Dolin in "The Prodigal Son" executes some figures unknown to classic ballet.

"Prokoffiev's music, so far as it was discoverable from so inadequate a medium as the orchestra, seemed born of a commission faithfully discharged and delivered. That for the departure of the *Prodigal* sounded with appropriate gravity and tension. That for the *Siren* was appropriately seductive; for the feast and the despoiling, rude, acrid, sinister; for the *Prodigal's* self-loathing and home-coming, austere and significant. The ways and means implied Prokoffiev as practised and individual composer, but with creative imagination unstirred by the tale before him. Yet beginning and end commended him. There, in lieu of vigors, was Hebraic elevation."

The second novelty, "The Ball," turns to farce, and as *The Morning Post* observes, "is on a very different emotional plane from "The Prodigal Son":

"'The Ball,' it is true, centers round the poignant feelings of a young man who pursues a beautiful lady only to find that wrinkles lie beneath her mask—and then again, after she has turned pursuer, to discover that after all a lovely face is there when the wrinkles themselves have been removed. And M. Anton Dolin, as the young man, exerted all his amazing lissom power to prove how deeply his heart was engaged. But beyond that 'The Ball' is farce, highly stylized, sometimes beautiful, but none the less farce.

"The fun begins in the first scene, where we see the guests on their way to the ball. The costumes and scenery, designed by M. Giorgio de Chirico, convey a plastic, three-dimensional solidity, even to the pilasters painted round the top hats of the men and the architectural designs on the ladies' dresses. We laugh at the odd movements of the guests. When the back-cloth has risen and we watch the chorus indulging in the antics of musical comedy, we laugh again. M. Balanchine is an eclectic who throws his net wide and is not above finding material in the business of the comedian on the variety stage.

"But in the interludes 'The Ball' begins to be interesting. Madame Doubrovska has a fine Spanish dance with M. Woirikowsky, always an impeccable artist, and the redoubtable M. Balanchine himself. And the 'Italian entrance' with Mlle. Eugénie Lipkovska—who has the whole front of St. Peter's imprinted on her bodice—and M. Lifar is full of life of the vigorous kind in which that dancer excels.

"And after the guests have gone, sylphides, archeologists and all, the two doorkeepers, in beautiful white tights, upon which fig-leaves have been modestly woven, sweep the floor with delicious grace."

ADAGIO—NEW STYLE

Dolin and Danilova in the "The Ball." The overtowering figure is part of the background.

GERMANY'S BOOK "CRISIS"

ONCE THE LAND OF THE BOOK, Germany feels she is falling behind her neighbor France as a publishing center. German books are more expensive than either French or English; the public borrows from lending libraries, instead of buying; German culture has dropt from its old level; the book can not compete with the lighter forms of entertainment, and even books that are published have none of the solid and enduring qualities of prewar books. Such are some of the complaints uttered by Cecile Knoertzer in *La Revue Rhenane* (Mayence), but her generalizations hardly seem substantiated by Ambroise Got, who writes, in the *Flandre Libérale:*

"Editors, authors, and booksellers constantly complain that it is more and more difficult for them to dispose of their books. Some contend that the public reads less, and others that the lending libraries are responsible for the stagnation. But no one adds that the price of books has been considerably increased (in reality, this article is higher, comparatively, than any other commodity), that amateur readers lend their books to one another, and that students resell their text-books.

"Nevertheless, aided by the force of habit, every one complains. Is there an actual crisis in the book world? In looking at the numerous shelves of the bookstores one would hardly think so. Statistics in Germany prove that the figures of prewar book production have long been passed, and that the number of bookstores in a Germany singularly diminished by the amputations of the Treaty of Versailles, has increased over that of 1914.

"But, one says, the Germans, like the French and the Belgians, buy less books. The fact that the number of editions has been augmented does not prove that they are selling better, and the creation of new bookstores may be explained by various reasons. The only argument which may be advanced in favor of the popularity of books is the extent of the editions. It is evident that the large editions are pertinent proof of an avid consumption, and that the best criterion of the distribution of a book remains the size of its edition."

In judging the editions which have lately been achieved among our neighbors in prewar books as well as postwar books, says this outside observer, there can be no question of a crisis, and if there is a crisis, it is one of super-consumption. Going on:

"Let us consider some of the prewar books. Bonsel's 'The Bee Maia' has reached a height of 670,000 copies; 'Joern Uhl,' by Frenssen, of which 313,000 copies have been sold; 'Two Men,' by Richard Voss, reached 600,000; 'Dame Sorrow,' by Sudermann, 295,000; 'Katzensteg,' by the same author, 240,000; certain novels by Rudol Herzog have exceeded 300,000. The works of Courths Maler and of authors of the same type, of doubtful taste, have attained formidable numbers. One need merely cite the case of 'The Diary of a Lost Woman,' which has now reached 552,000 copies.

"The travel and adventure books of Karl May, the German Jules Verne, continue to enjoy huge popularity, and their number, to-day, exceeds five million.

"Among the postwar books which have met with popular success, one must first mention Spengler's 'Decline of the West,' which, in spite of its serious nature,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

has already reached 108,000. The books of Gustav Meyrink, 'The Golem' and 'The Green Face,' were published in the amount of 250,000 and 150,000, respectively. 'The Indian Journey' of Bonsel's is in its three-hundred-and-fifteenth thousand. The ten volumes of 'Jean Christophe,' by Romain Rolland, were printed in the number of 74,000, which makes the astounding total of 740,000 copies. The novels of Paul Keller have exceeded 200,000, and it required but a few months to exhaust editions totaling 100,000 of Ossendowski's 'Beasts, Men and Gods,' the authenticity of which has been strongly contested. A short while ago the publishers of Emil Ludwig claimed that the number of his biographies had surpassed 1,200,000. 'The Ugly Duchess,' by Lion Feuchtwanger, has achieved its hundred and fortieth thousand.

"Among foreign authors, aside from Romain Rolland, whom we have already mentioned, the Scandinavian authors, Selma Lagerlöf, Knud Hamsun, and Sigrid Undset are most in vogue. In Germany more than 400,000 copies of the novels of Selma Lagerlöf have been sold; as for Hamsun, his 'The Last Chapter' has just reached 160,000 copies on the market. Undset's trilogy, 'Christin Lavran's Daughter,' was published to the extent of 242,000 copies.

MODERNISM IN THE BALLET

Serge Lifar and Madame Sokolova compete with the running horse painted on the back drop. The ballot is called "The Ball."

"We must also make mention of the books of Edgar Wallace, who is well liked in Germany, and whose books, if we are to believe the publishers, have sold in the amount of 903,000 volumes. And we have not yet said anything about recent successes which reached editions of 50,000, the novels of Max Brod, Franz Werfel, and Galsworthy ('Swan Song'). Nor have we mentioned Thomas Mann's 'Magic Mountain,' which is now in its hundredth thousand, nor Heinrich Mann's trilogy, 'Empire,' for which one claims 170,000 copies. The latest of Schnitzler, 'Miss Elsie,' reached 60,000 in but a few weeks; 'The Devil,' by Alfred Neumann, 96,000; Zweig's 'Case of Sergeant Grischa,' 50,000; 'The Mauritius Case,' by Jacob Wassermann, 75,000, etc.

"In addition, we must not forget the numerous editions of the classics which are steadily being published.

"In conclusion, there is no book crisis in Germany. The German certainly reads as much as he did before the war, if not more, and the authors and publishers have no right to complain. The large editions ably prove that the books are continuing their triumphant march. One may, however, speak of a crisis of overproduction. More books are being published than before the war, and it is quite possible that the demand has not kept step with the production or, possibly, the public has reserved its interest for its favorite authors. Wherefore the discontent on the part of authors and publishers? It would be well to rationalize production and to adapt it to the needs of the public."

ONE OF "THE TEN"

IN 1898 TEN AMERICAN PAINTERS withdrew from the National Academy and began to exhibit as a group. Edmund C. Tarbell of Boston was one of these. He is exhibited this week in a spirited "Hunting Scene" on our cover. The subject may be somewhat journalistic, but the treatment is in no wise such. These ten painters, of whom Mr. Tarbell is one, were revolters against the traditions of the academy, but times have changed even academicians, and most of these men are welcomed back into the academic fold. They were followers of the new school of impressionism, and the impressionism as practised by Mr. Tarbell is defined by Lorinda M. Bryant in her "American Pictures and Their Painters," where we read:

"Impressionism in Edmund C. Tarbell's paintings is a sane and harmonious use of color, united with sufficient amount of form and detail. When we remember how, in the movement a quarter of a century ago, the pendulum swung, as usual, to the extreme in the lack of all form and detail and in the riotous use of violent color, we are specially gratified with the sanity of the men who have come to stay. If 'color impression' is the essential element of impressionists, then Mr. Tarbell has relegated that element to its proper place. . . .

"Mr. Tarbell was born in West Groton, Massachusetts, in 1862, and on his return from Europe took up his residence in his native city. He has been a teacher in the Museum of Fine Arts school for many years. That the Boston artists, Mr. Benson and Mr. Tarbell and others, have a characteristic undertone of their own is unquestioned, and that their exclusiveness, if we may so name it, stands for strength and simplicity is equally true."

Turning from Miss Bryant, we rehearse some of the main facts of Mr. Tarbell's career: The Boston Museum School was his first scene of student days. Then came the Paris ateliers of Boulanger and Lefebvre, and a return to America, where his permanent home has been Boston, tho he has also been an instructor in the Corcoran Art School in Washington. To mention his awards would be to rehearse the famous prizes of the country, like the Clark, the Shaw Fund, the Hallgarten, the Lippencott, the second Elkins, and others, including a bronze medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900. His pictures hang in the galleries of Washington, Cincinnati, Providence, Boston, Worcester, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Youngstown, Ohio.

"THE DUCHESS OF CHICAGO" TURNED OUT OF RUSSIA—Vienna and Chicago are convicted of a sort of conspiracy against the well-being of the Soviet Union, and so a Viennese operetta is banned from its territory. The *Wiener Journal* (Vienna) publishes a Soviet document signed by the "Central Censorship on Comical Productions" in which Herr Emmerach Kalman is informed that his work called "The Duchess of Chicago" must go elsewhere for its audiences. This is the decree:

"The production of your operetta, 'Duchess of Chicago,' is forbidden throughout Soviet territory as idealogically inacceptable. It is a blatant example of the bourgeois attitude. Ignoring the revolutionary tendencies of modern European society, it misses altogether the idea of social conflict.

"The action takes place exclusively before a frivolous background of merriment. Life is depicted as little more than a struggle between the Charleston and the Viennese waltz, instead of a warfare between the classes. Still worse, the two leading characters, a Viennese prince and the daughter of an American millionaire, attract absurdly the attention of the world to their struggle.

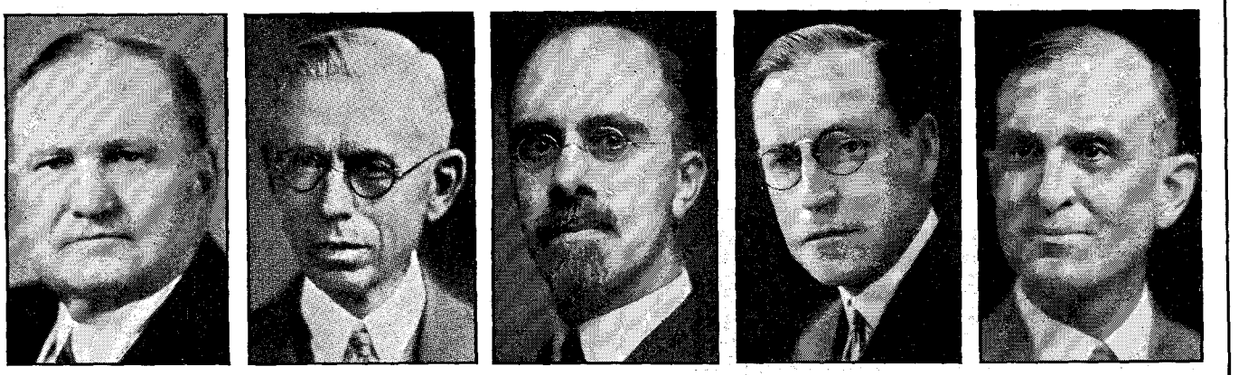
"The censor, after mature consideration, is compelled to forbid such propagation of bourgeois ideas throughout the Soviet territory."

Commenting on this, the London *Daily Telegraph* observes:

"If this grave analysis of the 'Duchess of Chicago' reveals that the characters move in a world of unreality, it simultaneously shows that the Moscow pundits live in an equally unreal atmosphere, consisting only of class warfare."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



CHURCHMEN WHO SEE A BEAM IN LABOR'S EYE

In replying to Labor's criticism of the Church as a tool of capital, these religious editors say that Labor has its own shortcomings and point to what the Church has done for the toiler. Some acknowledge, however, that the Church has not always remembered that Christ was a carpenter. Reading from left to right, we see F. G. Coffin, editor of *The Herald of Gospel Liberty;* U. M. McGuire, acting editor of *The Baptist;* James E. Clarke, editor of *The Presbyterian Advance;* Guy Emery Shipler, editor of *The Churchman,* and L. O. Hartman, editor of *Zion's Herald.*

CHURCHMEN'S REPLY TO LABOR'S CRITICISM

LABOR HAS A BEAM IN ITS OWN EYE, and is not, therefore, in a position to pluck a mote out of the eye of the Church, say some editors of the religious press in replying, at the request of THE LITERARY DIGEST, to the strictures of organized labor on the Church appearing in these pages July 13. These criticisms are quotations from "Labor Speaks for Itself" (Macmillan), a symposium of labor leaders, edited and introduced by Professor Jerome Davis, of Yale University. Briefly, to remind our readers, they charge that the Church opens only to a golden key, and has failed to use its powerful influence to alleviate the sorrows and ills of the toilers. "Inevitably," says Professor Davis, "the effort of the foremost national religious leaders tends to be polarized around the upper and middle-class groups who are not vitally concerned about the translation of 'social creeds' into industrial life. . . . Materialistic autocracy, through its control of the budget, subtly buys the minister's time and attention, and rarely permits his taking an outstanding part in the organized labor movement." J. B. S. Hardman, editor of *The Advance,* the official journal of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, lashes out with the charge that religion "lulls the social underdog with a sham consolation for the oppression and exploitation which are his lot, and furnishes the exploiter and oppressor with graceful distraction and absolution from his practise of meanness. This is the actual basis of church activity to-day."

What truth is there in these accusations? THE LITERARY DIGEST asked some of the editors of the religious press to reply to them. Labor's vision, say some of them, is too blurred by class-consciousness, the shine of the dollar, and the desire for easier hours, to visualize the brotherhood of man as the supreme end of Christian society, and to acknowledge what the Church has attempted and achieved toward that end. But it should be said that the replies are not so one-sided as that. There is also an acknowledgment of remissness on the part of the Church, and some of the editors agree that it has not always remembered that Christ was a carpenter. In looking over the replies, then, we find that the Church's advocates here presented are not wholly at ease in contemplating the charge that it is the tool of capital rather than the servant of all in teaching the Gospel of Jesus.

No one will say that the Church has done all it should for labor, writes F. G. Coffin, editor of *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian), to THE LITERARY DIGEST. The Church, he says, "has had the shortcomings and inefficiencies of all humanness," but—

"Gross ingratitude is registered for the victories of justice for labor which have already been achieved largely through education and agitation by adherents of the Church. Most of the legislation favorable to labor has been passed by those who were members of some church or were educated to those principles through the ministration of the Church or its teachers. The Church, by a large percentage, is favorable to and aids every righteous cause of labor.

"Radical labor leaders attempt the exploitation of the Church. Some of them are little interested in the aims and ideals of the Church as a whole or as they apply to human society. They have repulsed the Church on every point except the one from which they and theirs might derive benefit. They want to get the Church on their side of the controversy for their own interests rather than in the interest of righteousness and justice for all.

"This sort of leadership has been partizan and prejudiced. It has sought to increase the returns to labor without improving its output. Instead of advancing ideals of manhood, standards of integrity, and greater efficiency in labor, such leaders have but one norm of operation—hours and dollars. These set laborers to thinking about the negative side of things, and smother the finer art and better spirit possible of development. They defend mediocrity, put a premium on limited production, advocate injustice to many whose lives depend on the products of labor, in order to promote the interests of one class of laborers. They operate without charity toward the ideas or methods of others, and attack all who do not give them hearty indorsement. Let us say again that this type of leadership is in the minority in labor circles, yet it is found and apparently approved. Some churchmen may hesitate lest they indorse this sort of thing."

Challenging the labor leaders with the fact that the churches observe what is virtually a "saint's day"—Labor Sunday—Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, editor of *The Christian Register* (Unitarian), tells them "for a generation the Church has been devoting its major gospel to social and industrial justice for those who most need it." He thinks that "organized religion's interest in the physical welfare of the toilers has been so great that the metaphysical foundations of religion on the subject have been somewhat neglected. In other words," he says, "what Mr. Maurer counts a fault in the Church's preaching of immaterial things I count the Church's greatest glory, only that glory

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

has been dimmed by pursuing an earthly mission which in the long run will do far less good for the workers and their economic well-being than the proclamation of the foundation truths of religion which extol the origin, the nature, and the dignity of man and his rights as a member of universal brotherhood." Labor's strongest ally is the Church, insists Dr. Dieffenbach, and he closes with this challenging statement:

"Not one minister in a thousand is unfriendly to labor; not one message in a thousand but is desirous of the overdue right of those who do the hard work of the world. The churchmen back their words and feelings with the most effectual militancy in the field of labor. I ask any leader of the unions to point out a single instance of the equitable solution of great industrial issues in the last generation in which the Church, through its best spokesmen and administrators, has not furnished as much if not more passion and power than any other organized force, including that of labor itself! Labor needs nothing so much as enlightenment. When that comes, appreciation of the Church will also come. With appreciation there will be a speeding up of the progress of labor and society."

That the Church and pulpit are not without their shortcomings is undeniable, writes Dr. James R. Joy, editor of the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist). But, he declares:

"The labor unions are not on the right side of every question, however unwilling they are to admit it, and their leaders have no right to demand that the pulpit will uphold them in excessive or unfair demands. On the other hand, in so far as the Methodist Episcopal Church and the other larger Protestant denominations are concerned, the evidence, we think, would support the opinion that their sympathy is with the worker in his problems. The ministry of these churches is chiefly recruited from families which by no stretch of the term could be called 'capitalists.' Their sympathies are with the poor. A rich man is the exception in their membership. The labor leader who thinks otherwise is swayed by ignorance or prejudice. We make bold to say that the Christian Church is the most powerful friend of all the beneficent aims of labor. The teachings of the Church have laid the groundwork for every item of humane legislation which the labor leaders have ever promoted."

Tho he does not altogether resent an indictment of the Church's attitude toward labor, because, in so far as it is true, it will help to "stab the Church broad awake," the Rev. Paul S. Leinbach, editor of *The Reformed Church Messenger*, is "convinced that too large a part of present-day attacks upon the attitude of the Church is voiced by those who do not know the contemporary shortcomings of our forefathers. I do not believe," he goes on, "there has ever been a time when the attitude both of pastors and people in the Church of Christ toward labor has been more just or when there has been a more sympathetic and intelligent effort to promote social justice. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has given us a great leadership in this matter, and genuine progress should be obvious to those who are able to study the question with unjaundiced eyes." "The fact is," says Alfred F. Smith, editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate* (Southern Methodist), "labor in the United States has reached its high level of living largely because of the aid of the Church." He asserts that the great majority of church members are laboring people, but makes this point: the contentions of laborers "are not always fair in every particular. It is not the part of the Church to line up with either side of the controversy without considering the whole subject, and this fact frequently irritates all the parties to the contention, the employers and the laborers alike." "Of course the Church, taken in the large, is not as socially minded and as intelligent in its interpretation of the ethics of industry as some of us more urgent souls could wish," writes U. M. McGuire, acting editor of *The Baptist*. But, he adds, "neither is organized labor, which is also open to serious criticism for its lack of courage and understanding. Compare the settled pronouncements of the leading church bodies in the last twenty years with those of the American Federation of Labor. The comparison will speak for itself. Why not frankly admit that both groups have much to learn and far to go before they can adequately interpret and serve the new industrial community swiftly coming?"

Prof. Jerome Davis's book "is a severe, but in many respects a deserved indictment," writes Dr. L. O. Hartman, editor of *Zion's Herald* (Methodist). He thinks, however, that it lacks the "poise that comes from a determined love for truth rather than for the making of a case," and says the criticisms "would have been more effective if these labor leaders had been able to restrain the emotions out of which their exaggerations emerged, and had manifested a larger enthusiasm for all the facts that bear on the situation. The failure to give fair consideration to the sincere and fruitful efforts of a large group of progressive clergymen in behalf of labor will also be noted, and will be regarded as a serious weakness."

However, James E. Clarke, editor of the Nashville *Presbyterian Advance*, thinks that labor's criticisms of the Church are, on the whole, justified. The Church, he says, has fallen far short of its duty in this respect, as in many others. But, in spite of this, Mr. Clarke asserts that "the whole movement for the improvement of the condition of the so-called laboring class has grown out of the principles of righteousness, justice, and brotherhood for which the leading prophets of the Church (from Israel's prophets to those of to-day) have always stood."

"Further, the Church as a whole has become more keenly conscious of its social duty in recent years. Mr. Maurer can not know the Church well if he thinks it is engaged in 'capitalistic propaganda.' On the contrary, it is encouraging social justice as never before, and insisting upon the duty of applying the principles of Christ in industry. Yes, and multitudes of its members who may be reckoned as in the 'capitalistic class' are accepting its teachings and endeavoring to apply them here and now. As a whole, the book you review leaves the impression that the Church has helped labor, not the contrary, and it is to be hoped that the criticisms will stir the Church to more earnest effort to promote real brotherhood and real democracy."

Nine times out of ten, says John van Schaick, Jr., editor of *The Christian Leader* (Universalist), the indifference of the churches to poverty or war or any other evil is "due to their complete absorption in keeping alive. Drowning men seldom, if ever, do rescue work." However, he writes, "the ministers who are preaching about Lot's wife and forgetting the laborer's wife are comparatively few. But we need the discussion. We are glad that THE LITERARY DIGEST has started it. In spite of all that we say, the naked truth confronts us. The laborers of the world honor Jesus and detest us who call ourselves His followers. Why? Misunderstanding explains part, but not all."

The Rev. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of *The Churchman* (Episcopal) is sharply critical of the Church. "What, until pitifully recent years," he asks, "has the Church ever done to help the workers toward organization and collective bargaining? Labor," he dares say, "has won its advances without the cooperation of the Church." He bestows credit on Frederick Dennison Maurice and Charles Kingsley in England; Rauschenbusch, Josiah Strong, Washington Gladden, and Bishop Charles Williams in America for their work in developing a social consciousness in the Church, but, he says:

"In spite of their prophetic courage the overwhelming majority of both clergymen and laymen still think of Christianity exclusively in terms of the individual. Centuries ago the Church forgot that Jesus was a carpenter and that those who were His associates in establishing Christianity were workingmen. It overlooked the obvious fact that Jesus' major emphasis and purpose was the establishment on earth of the Kingdom of God—the Beloved Community—without respect to race or class. I am convinced, however, that increasing numbers, both in pulpit and pew, are coming, tho with tragic lethargy, to have some comprehension of the social implications of the gospel of Jesus. I can not blame representatives of labor for their lack of interest in the Church; tho I long for the day when they will cooperate with those leaders in organized Christianity who genuinely share their aspirations for a cooperative commonwealth."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MOTORS AND SOULS

SOULS CAN NOT BE SAVED, as automobiles are made, by the mass-production method, in the opinion of Dr. Caleb R. Stetson, rector of the famous Trinity Parish in New York, who also, and almost in the same breath, condemns evangelistic drives for the salvation of sinners and the Church's use of the political weapon to achieve an early millennium. Dr. Stetson, whose views usually have an interest wider than that of the communion he serves, would have his fellows in the ministry stick to the older method of approaching the individual soul. In his annual preface of *The Year Book* of Trinity Parish, the noted Episcopal minister delivers himself in part, thus:

"In other words, the Church's real business is to deal with the souls of men. This can not be done by wholesale methods. No method of standardized mass production has yet been found that will effectively develop Christian character. We have become so fascinated with the stupendous success of American manufacturing methods that many men long to see the Church produce Christians as Mr. Ford produces Ford cars—by the thousands, at so much per head. There seems to be a desire to make the clergyman the directing head of a corporation, giving his attention to general subjects, such as world peace, law enforcement, Prohibition, disarmament, etc., while committees under his direction care for the individuals who may come to church. But this is certainly not the way to strengthen the Church. It is not the way to win people to the Church. The increasing political activity of some churches has caused many people grave anxiety, and many have given up their church membership because of it. They felt that these churches were giving their interest and influence to objects outside their proper sphere, and were neglecting the care of souls in order to further some political measure. The political activities of churches and denominations which has become so strikingly a feature of our national life since the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is definitely hurting the cause of religion in this country. There is a growing resentment on the part of many who are loyal to religion, to this attempted dictation on the part of church agencies as to the conduct of government as well as to legal enactments. It is this phase of the subject which causes me grave anxiety. We profess to believe in a free Church in a free State. Let us see to it that they are kept free. The Church should keep out of politics if she would retain her spiritual influence. Churches should not be used as centers of propaganda for either pacifism or Prohibition.

"Multitudes are ready to come to church to be instructed in religion and to be helped in the problems and difficulties of their personal lives through the strength and comfort of the Christian faith and practise. All too often they find themselves committed to some campaign for the supposed benefit of society at large, or the attempted regulation of the thoughts and habits of others—while their own souls are starved and there is an abiding sense of disappointment. The Church's influence over society at large is determined by her influence over the individual. The power of Christianity and the Church can be maintained in no other way."

MASS PRODUCTION

Says Dr. Caleb R. Stetson, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, New York, is not the method to use in saving souls. He also inveighs against the Church in politics.

As a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Dr. Stetson, comments the New York *Sun*, "naturally does not see eye to eye with those whose dispositions dictate another congregation, but the effectiveness of drives is seriously questioned by Christians of other denominations who do not oppose them in principle, but who contend that they have been greatly overdone. Outside the Church drives have become highly professional; for many sober citizens this impairs their usefulness."

A JEW'S APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS

"ELEVATION 2,220 FEET—too high for Jews." That phrase, we are told, appeared less than fifteen years ago in a booklet elaborating on the scenic beauties of a certain region in Pennsylvania, and Rabbi Isaac Landman, then a resident of Philadelphia, now editor of *The American Hebrew* (New York), recalled it when he addrest the recent session of the Intercollegiate Student Christian Conference at Eagles Mere, Pennsylvania, and appealed boldly to his listeners for an abatement of anti-Jewish prejudice. "My own reaction to this advertisement," he said, as his words are quoted in his own weekly, "was that Mt. Sinai was higher than that, that the Jews negotiated its summit, that from its height they gave to the world, and maintained throughout the centuries, the first real ethical and social code. I also recalled that a Jew, named Jesus of Nazareth, likewise thundered a social and moral message from a mountain top, the elevation of which was not too high for Jews." The 460 students present—delegates from colleges in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia—adopted a resolution condemning attacks upon Jewish students in universities in Posen and Vienna, protesting against present anti-Jewish feeling in American colleges, and expressing their "earnest determination to work against its expression in our undergraduate life."

As a matter of fact, continued Rabbi Landman, to return to his address, "we are all coming up out of the valleys, especially the younger generation that is here represented by a selected group of college men and women. No peak is too high for the human spirit to ascend, and Christian and Jew alike are mounting upward in the struggle toward a more humane human relationship. This much-maligned younger generation of ours," he said, "is viewing the world from a new aspect. We are surmounting the old prejudices, the old animosities and the old mountains of misconception which still separate one group from another." That there is, too, anti-Christian sentiment among Jews, Dr. Landman affirmed. But he makes the point that it is based on Christianity's false stress on "the part played by a handful of Jewish politicians in the crucifixion of Jesus 1900 years ago." To end the bitterness he suggests a truer historical approach to the story of the crucifixion:

"Let me offer to you one proposition that may clear up the whole misunderstanding which, I believe, is at the basis of all Christian-Jewish antagonisms. I am referring to the Gospel crucifixion story, especially as it is portrayed in St. John. Granted that God sent His only begotten Son to earth, incarnated, that He should be crucified and thus bring salvation to humankind. If this be true, then were not the Jews who participated in the crucifixion instruments appointed by God to carry through a preordained divine plan? If these instruments had not taken the form of scheming Jewish priests and politicians, who urged the angelic Roman persecutors of the Jews to crucify Jesus, there would have been no crucifixion. God's plan for humanity would have miscarried, and the world would have been denied the hope of salvation.

"Therefore, it seems to me that if we approach this story logically as well as theologically, the Jews who participated in the crucifixion were not the villains of the Jesus drama, but the heroes. I believe, therefore, that when Christians begin to revise and to reedit the traditional story of the crucifixion and to teach it to their young from this logical, comprehensible and historically correct point of view, they will begin to drive the first nail into the coffin of anti-Jewish bitterness and hatred."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT · POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned

G. K.'s Weekly (London) prints something Browning would call "a dramatic lyric." It brings back several sorts of war, since war has come to interest people through literature and drama:

IN THE TRAIN: 1918

By W. Kean Seymour

He seemed a decent sort of chap.
So was his friend.
And a crowded train on a three-hours run
With a spoken word and a laugh to cap,
Sets one spinning the yarn that is always spun
Ere a journey end.

On leave from France
And there they sat,
With their rifles and kit and the old tin hat
On the rack above.
"Bill, give 's a shove
When we git to York, and I'll 'ave a nap
Now I've got the chance."

But he couldn't sleep,
And said "It's strange
When yer git a change,
'Ow *strange* yer feel . . . 'aven't 'ad a peep
For a day and night."

Then he asked for a light.

And we talked. He was forty. "Father of three
Small bouncing kids, which I'm go'n to see
With their Mar."
I was going back
To the camp where my war-time memories are,
And it seemed a waste, for things were slack . . .
And ages since we won the war.

"I've 'ad *some* jobs since I joined this lot.
'Ere and in Ireland and over there;
I've seen a many old chum go pot
When Fritz was 'itting us everywhere.
'E didn't git *me*, old Jerry, not 'e;
Not once, though 'e tried for a year or more;
But my mates went west like leaves orf a tree
In this bloody war.

"But in Ireland now—

That's where I 'ad the funniest time,
Not in France in the 'oles and slime;
I was there when they 'ad that row. . .
Sent over sudden like, didn't know why:
Ours not to bloomin' well make reply;
Ours but to do an' die,
An' all that sort of thing.

"Marched in to Dublin with a swing,
Each man showin' 'em 'ow to sing;
Till—*bang, bang, bang* from a house-top there,
An' we knew we 'ad no more songs to spare.

"*I* shot that Plunkett."

"How d'you know?"

"Well, I was one of the squad . . . an' so,
As all the bullets took effect,
Mine was one of 'em, I expect.

"Felt sorry fer 'im! . . . no bandage, no;
Jest looked into your eyes—like *that*.
When it was done the orf'cer cries:
"Right turn—quick march," and takes us pat
Out of the way to blink our eyes.

"Yes, *I* shot that Plunkett."
'Im and 'is 'ad been shootin' at us:
Crafty they was and treacherous.
Why, when it was over two of our chaps
(The same as me and you, per'aps),
Went out with two wenches
Who done 'em both in:
Lured 'em on with a lovin' grin.
An' two days later we found 'em dead
In an empty house, on a double bed.

Poisoned!

Talk of the trenches!

"Orften think of that Plunkett!"

"Praised us the C.O. did; he said,
'Very well done, my Men,' he said;
And we'd no sooner fired that 'e was dead."

After centuries of silence, Godiva, if we may trust *The New Yorker*, puts our moral indignation against Peeping Tom to shame:

GODIVA TO TOM

By Rosemary Carr Benet

Eyeless peeper,
In the grave's calm,
Are you a sound sleeper
Peeping Tom?

Our righteous neighbors'
Bones are rotten,
They ceased their labors
And died forgotten.

Dust are our gentry—
Rightly, too,
Gone to Coventry
Where they sent you.

Though promise-keepers,
(Here be your balm)
They're dustier sleepers
Now than Tom.

In this cold prison
Where you abide
Do you have a vision
Of Godiva's ride?

O, do remember
Or I am lost,
A flying ember,
A faint ghost.

But even poets must eat, and this often escapes them when they fling out at business men who are behind the agencies of their comfort. Yet we give them their day in court like this one in *Contemporary Verse* (Atlantic City):

YOU CANNOT KILL THE TROUBADOURS

(Editorial)

By Ralph Cheyney

Though starved throughout your every city,
Rotarian businessmen and boors,
We still defy you as we pity.
You cannot kill the troubadours.

You blacken heaven with smokestack pencil
And blemish nature with billboard art.
You force upon man's mind your stencil,
But cannot quell the singing heart.

Oh, lords of factory and steeple,
You scare the foolish, grind the poor,
Conspire against the weary people.
You cannot daunt a troubadour.

Our song shall drown your guns and whistles,
Inspire the meek to claim their rights.
We have forced kings to feed on thistles,
Strong kings who fought the singer-knights.

Despised, rejected, we remember
The land we ruled with song and armours.
The king and pope made Provence an ember
But could not crush the troubadours.

We have swallowed our fill of "facts" and scorning.
We have taken our stand with all the oppressed.
You will wake to our power on some red morning
When a poem sticks like a lance in your breast.

Pollute the springs of truth and rapture.
And rape the forests and the moors.
The singing folk elude your capture.
You cannot kill the troubadours.

Things like this in the New York *Herald Tribune*, perhaps, teach us the "sin against nature in domesticating animals":

WOLF

By Wilbert Snow

Behind my house a timber wolf
Prowls almost every day;
I fear him, for he wants to snatch
My wistful hound away;
She loves to watch his quiet trend,
His muscles' sinewy play.

Twice have I come home suddenly
And found him near the gate.
One glance, and his receding back
Loped off at such a rate
I could only see his tracks in snow
And a streak that flashed like hate.

My wistful hound looks up at me
And knows my heart is wrung,
Knows well my dreamless sleep is wrecked
By his too thirsty tongue—
Yet she yearns and burns to follow him
And litter his den with young.

In *The Nation* (New York) one finds a solace for drowned boatmen:

FIDDLER'S GREEN

By Audrey Wurdemann

The boatman winnowed by a windy wrath
Will find him here a quarter from the storm
That takes him suddenly—his rest be warm
Where phosphorescent fishes light his path.

The waves are fitting cerements for sailors.
Let the white foam be delicate and kind
To all the earthly ones who have a mind
To probe these winding caverns with their oars.

They will sink down to quiet here, and turn
From restless flesh to peaceful, silent things,
And little silver fish with fins like wings
Will thread the ways from rib to rib, and learn

The spacing of the eyes, hands warped by sails,
The wonder of hard wrists and ankles set
Point within point; and then they will forget,
In chasing golden minnows' flashing tails.

Such is this haven; sullen waters bless
These coraled bones. Here is a final home,
A sunken city far beneath the foam,
Where all is thunder and then quietness.

Here is one who doesn't feel the romance in the land. From the August *Graphic Survey* (New York):

ROW'S END

By Charles Brown Nelson

Whoa up there, Whitey, here's our patch of shade.
Where are them weeds I slung around the jug?
A guy's a fool to drink this lukewarm slop
When beer on ice is down in Buck's café.
Confound the day I ever learned to plow!
It's been a month since I set foot in town.
I wonder if Lorena misses me. . . .
I promised her I'd come on Sunday nights,
But hell, the old man always takes the car
Over to Uncle Pete's. Some day as sure
As God made little apples, I'll be gone
When he wakes up and calls me for the chores.
He knows damned well he should have gave me more
Than clothes and room and board these last three years
Until I'm almost twenty-one. . . .
I swear
I'll beat him purple when I get of age!
And it's Chicago for me after that—
You can't tell *me* I don't know where to live!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PACKARD

The Roman priestesses of Vesta were consecrated to the protection and continuance of the pagan temple's sacred flame

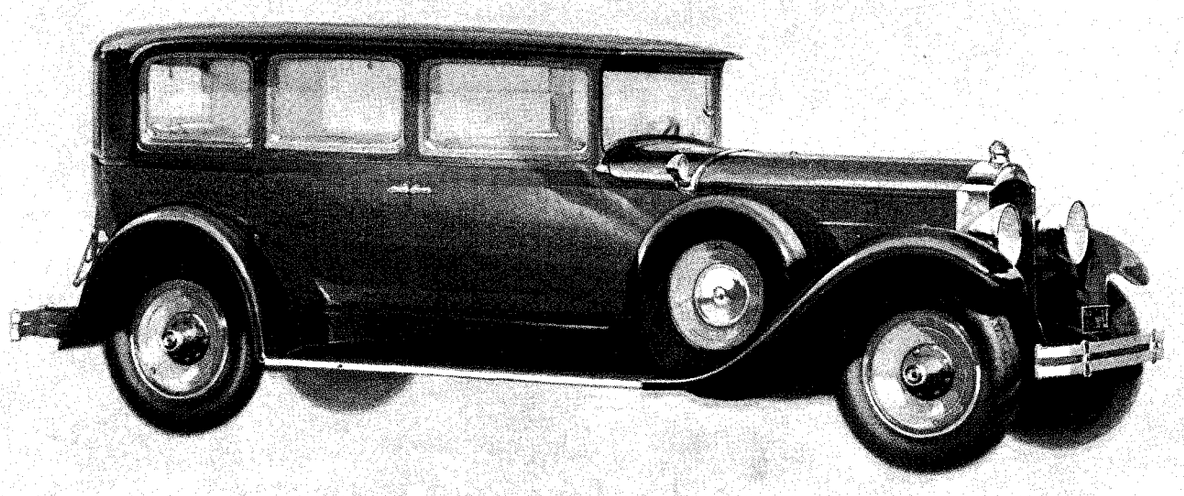
Reputation is the most treasured of all Packard assets. It is as jealously guarded, as carefully maintained, as was the undying flame of an ancient empire. For to Packard, reputation is not alone a reward, but a continuing responsibility.

Packard reputation is the result of thirty years of fixed intent—to build the finest of motor cars for a clientele which places quality before price.

But the Packard management firmly believes that reputation is never completely earned—it is always being earned.

As a result Packard cars today are far in the forefront of the quality field—in beauty as in engineering. And Packard holds its well-won reputation to be the strongest guarantee that that position of leadership will forever continue.

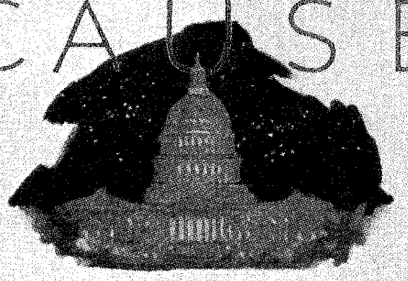
ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE STORY OF GOODYEAR CHAPTER 3

CAUSE



It has been a fixed Goodyear principle never to serve the moment at the expense of the hour.

Thus, in the manufacture of products intended for the public, Goodyear has been animated by a clear sense of its *responsibility* to that public.

Goodyear has built its products to serve best, rather than to sell cheapest; to be sound and durable, rather than showy; to return the user the largest possible usefulness for his investment.

Goodyear has grown to be the greatest name in rubber, not by any adroit move or brilliant maneuver, but by expressing everyday *recognition* of its responsibility in products of a quality to protect that good name.

P. W. Litchfield

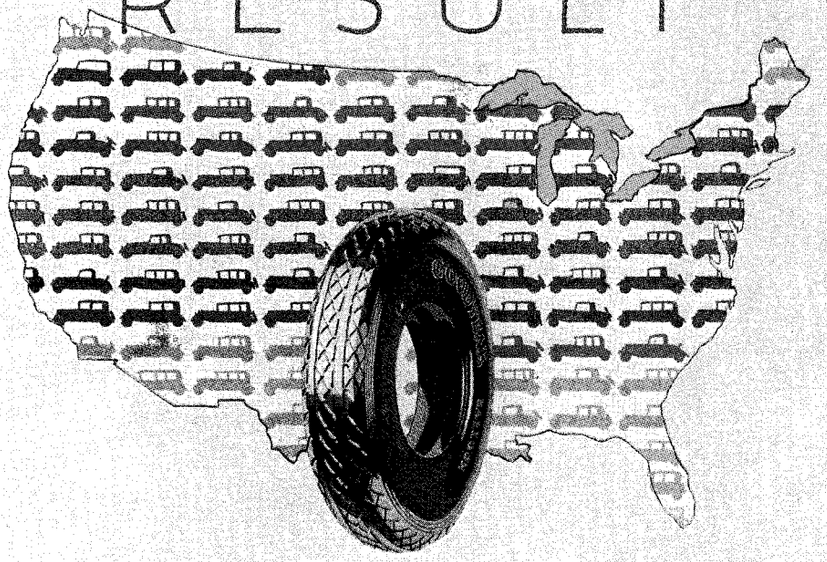
President

GOOD

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE STORY OF GOODYEAR CHAPTER 3

RESULT



Each year *in increasing measure*, the public has been responsive to Goodyear responsibility.

A recent impartial survey, conducted nationwide, reveals a public preference for Goodyear Tires now *more than twice as great* as for any other tire.

This preference is confirmed in Goodyear sales the last year, the volume and value of which outstripped any year in Goodyear history. It is confirmed again in the percentage of increase in Goodyear sales—this percentage the last year being nearly *three times* the percentage of increase enjoyed by the rubber industry as a whole.

Goodyear Quality, Goodyear Value, Goodyear Service—this trinity the American motorist has made his own.

That is why it is more than ever true, this year as for fourteen years past, that "More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind."

YEAR

Copyright 1929, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Is Your Name Among the Missing?

Almost every dentist can point to a list of truant patients—men and women long overdue at his chair.

Some of these delinquents have abandoned a schedule of treatment that was prescribed not only to allay pain or discomfort, but to save life itself.

Some are ignoring the evidence of the X-ray. Some are foolishly content with temporary work and must pay an inevitable penalty. Others are repeatedly postponing an appointment because they are —woeful words—"too busy."

There can be nothing but pity in the attitude of the dentist toward the missing patient. The very same code that protects you from dental quackery restrains the reputable and ethical dentist from soliciting your appearance or return.

Do not expect your dentist to implore you to accept his services. Go to him voluntarily. Keep your dental appointments and keep them punctually.

And if you are among the truants, turn, now, to telephone or writing desk and make the appointment your conscience is asking. Health, common sense, and decency all command:

"Do As Your Dentist Tells You."

LAVORIS CHEMICAL COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minn. • Toronto, Ont.

© 1929, L. C. Co.

This is Advertisement No. 6 of the Lavoris Reciprocation Program tendered the American Dentist in appreciation of more than 25 years' acceptance and good will

Lavoris makes a refreshing mouth wash with valuable qualities as a deodorant, astringent, and detergent.

Start today. Small and large bottles at drug counters everywhere.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

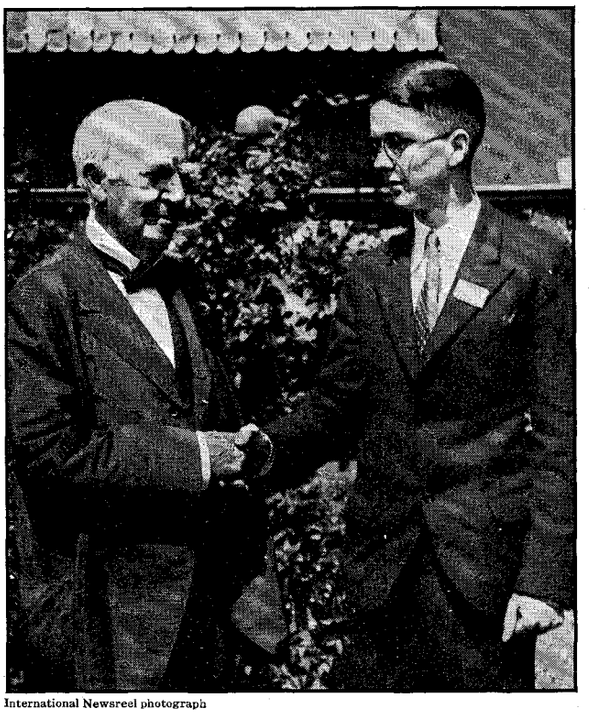
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE "NEW EDISON'S" ROCKY ROAD TO SUCCESS

JUST TO KEEP THE BOYS IN SUSPENSE, the famous educator made a little speech. The forty-nine youths from all parts of the nation listened respectfully to the flattering things he said about them. But if they squirmed with excitement, with boyish impatience to have him come to the point, it should cause no wonder, for probably it was the biggest moment of their lives.

Then President Samuel W. Stratton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology paused meaningly. A breathless hush settled upon the forty-nine and upon all the spectators who were not "in on" the tremendous secret. Dr. Stratton spoke a few more words and stopt.

Then what a clamor broke out. Forty-eight boys, cheering at the tops of their voices, rushed to surround the forty-ninth, shaking his hands, slapping him on the back, lifting him to their shoulders, to parade with him about the spacious lawn in West Orange, New Jersey. He had beaten them, but they had only the best of will for him. It was the kind of demonstration accorded a victorious athlete. But this tall, slender, spectacled sixteen-year-old from Seattle, Washington, had not made a winning touchdown or run the 100 yards in less than ten seconds. He had made the highest grade on probably the hardest examination to which high-school boys were ever subjected. Wilber B. Huston, son of the Episcopal Bishop of Olympia, Washington, had been proclaimed as the official "brightest boy in the United States." He had won the Edison scholarship in a nation-wide contest, which ended at the Edison laboratories. All the expenses of his education at Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be paid by the "Electrical Wizard," who is seeking a "successor." And every one hopes that Wilber will succeed in stepping into Mr. Edison's shoes, altho many doubt it, and he himself says that that is an impossibility.



International Newsreel photograph

GIVING THE HEIR-APPARENT THE DOUBLE O

Mr. Edison congratulates Wilber Huston, winner of the scholarship offered by the former. Neither seems worried at the thought of the responsibilities that are descending on the shoulders of the young man from the West.

Forty-nine boys—one from each State and the District of Columbia—took part in the final examination, which all agree was a "stinger." The finalists had previously been chosen in State contests. Mr. Edison's skill in preparing knotty questionnaires is well known, and reading the questions submitted to the forty-nine, we learn that his skill has not abated. In one question Mr. Edison wanted to know what four magazines each boy preferred. We are glad to report that THE DIGEST figured prominently in the winner's list.

Wilber made a grade of 92 on an examination that included such "teasers" as these widely quoted by the press:

The index of refraction of a glass is 1.5, and of another glass 1.7. If a biconvex lens of the same geometrical design was made of each of the two glasses, how would they differ optically? If they were placed in a transparent liquid of index refraction 1.6, what effect would each have on a beam of light parallel to its principal axis?

If there is a boy at your school whom you consider to be superior to you in intelligence and character, please write his name and address down here.

But now the really difficult part of Wilber's life is just beginning, most commentators agree. The world will expect great things—probably unreasonably great things—of him. Despite his modest statement that no one can fill Mr. Edison's shoes, many will look to him to do it. The Boston *Globe* editorial writer who signs himself "Uncle Dudley" asks if Wilber is really fortunate, and continues:

Never in all history has there been such a winnowing of material by a man who sought a disciple. The educational systems of forty-eight States and the District of Columbia have cooperated to find the right youth. How much will it amount to?

For ages, outstanding figures in religion, philosophy, and the arts have attempted to pass on points of view, methods, and skill to a selected disciple. In the studios of great painters, youths worked mixing colors and doing errands for the artist. Leaders in religion chose followers whom they kept as companions for years. Statesmen attempted to school promising secretaries.

But the end of it all has not been a series of intellectual successions. Often the outstanding follower in the next generation was one who never so much as touched the hand of the master who had cast about so earnestly for a pair of shoulders fitted to bear his mantle.

While biographers are fond of accounting for genius or for eminence, they have not been very convincing in doing so. There is Mr. Edison himself. He began without being what was called in those days an educated man of science. If he had sat at the feet of professors who thought they knew the limitations of electricity, he would have emerged handicapped. Very likely he would never have dared attempt the various projects which have made his name illustrious.

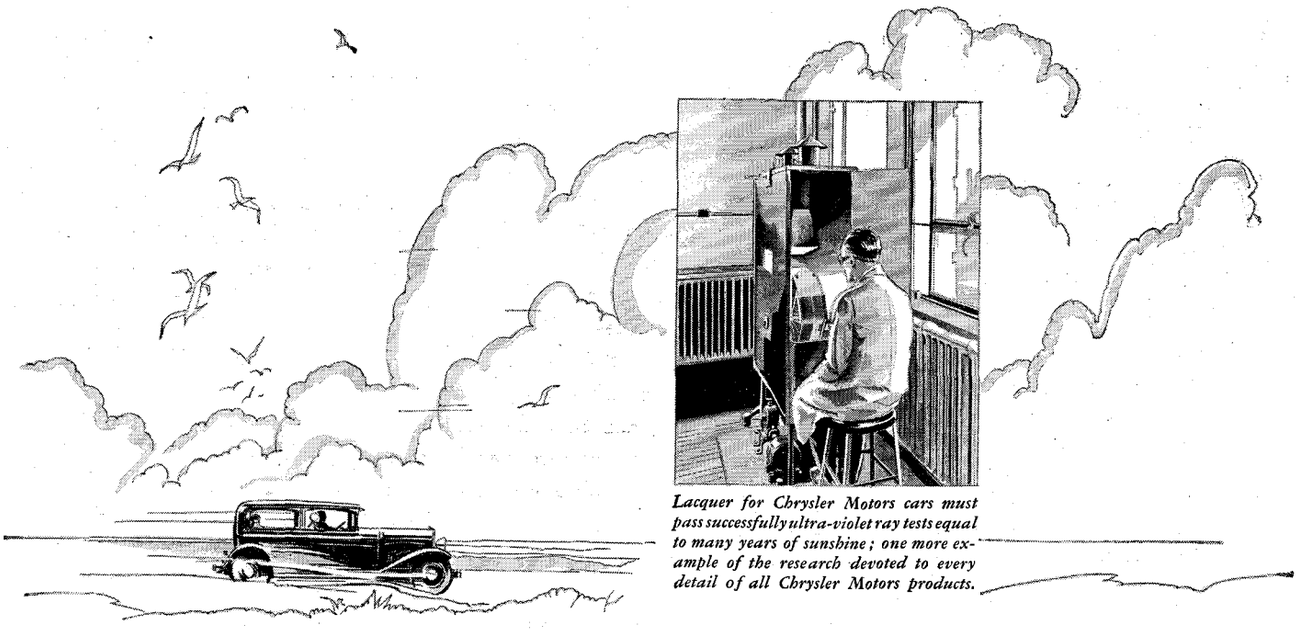
It was a Liverpool merchant, we are reminded, who asked the son of the poet Wordsworth if he intended to carry on his father's business. Drawing a moral from this incident, "Uncle Dudley" continues:

No man can do that if the "business" is a matter of art, altho there are cases in which a son has followed with success in the same general field in which the father became famous.

In the professions it has been less uncommon for son to take the place of father, but the cases in which a son has achieved equal prominence with his father have usually shown the son taking a different line, where he has not been handicapped by a constant comparison with the work of the older bearer of the name.

As for the forty-eight boys who are not selected, each has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Lacquer for Chrysler Motors cars must pass successfully ultra-violet ray tests equal to many years of sunshine; one more example of the research devoted to every detail of all Chrysler Motors products.

Pooling Genius to Promote Quality

By pooling the experimental and research appropriations of all divisions, Chrysler Motors eliminates duplication of effort and maintains mechanical facilities and personnel that any single unit of them would find prohibitive.

The brains and energies of some 900 persons employed in one vast engineering laboratory are thus made available to the entire organization, for it is the Chrysler Motors policy that all advancements in processes and all improvements in materials shall be common property. It is the policy, too, to include such improvements in all products, from the highest-priced to the lowest, as fast as manufacturing efficiency permits.

Obviously, the various products of the several units differ in design and construction, because each is created to fill its particular place in the Chrysler Motors line. Yet all units have in common the right to command the entire engineering resources of the organization, to the end that its product may be made the best of its kind.

Chrysler Motors gives genius the fullest opportunity for expression. Worthwhile work is not hampered by lack of financial backing. Furthermore, the attainments of genius are immediately translated into those practical forms that benefit the public in terms of greater motoring satisfaction.

CHRYSLER MOTORS · STANDARDIZED QUALITY ·

All branches on the same tree; all growing out of the Chrysler root principle of standardized quality

Chrysler Motors

FOR · BETTER · PUBLIC · SERVICE

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL · CHRYSLER "77" · CHRYSLER "70" · CHRYSLER "66"

DODGE BROTHERS SENIOR · DODGE BROTHERS SIX

DE SOTO SIX · · PLYMOUTH

DODGE BROTHERS TRUCKS, BUSES *and* MOTOR COACHES

FARGO TRUCKS *and* COMMERCIAL CARS

CHRYSLER MARINE ENGINES

All Products of Chrysler Motors

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Abolishing a Time-Honored Custom

In designing the De Soto Six, Chrysler Motors had in mind a car that would be so attractive in appearance and so brilliant in performance that it would abolish the time-honored custom of annual trading and establish itself as a more lasting possession.

Since durability is the first essential of lasting motoring satisfaction, it was determined to achieve a car that would far outlast anything in its price class and that would reduce both operation and maintenance costs to a minimum.

The phenomenal success of De Soto Six in its first year is conclusive proof that the Chrysler engineers carried out their ideas. Not only has it outsold any other first-year car in the entire history of the industry, but it has outdone all rivals in terms of constant, economical service. Individual owners and corporations who have set out deliberately to prove its durability have established some astounding records. It is still too early to estimate the average life expectancy of a De Soto Six, but already this figure has been placed far in advance of that previously recognized as a fair standard for a car of approximate price.

A demonstration will prove that this splendid stamina is supplementary to a matchless performance, exceptional safety and truly luxurious comfort.

Faeton	$845		
Roadster Espanol . .	$845	Sedan	$885
Sedan Coche	845	Cupe de Lujo	885
Cupe Business	845	Sedan de Lujo . . .	955

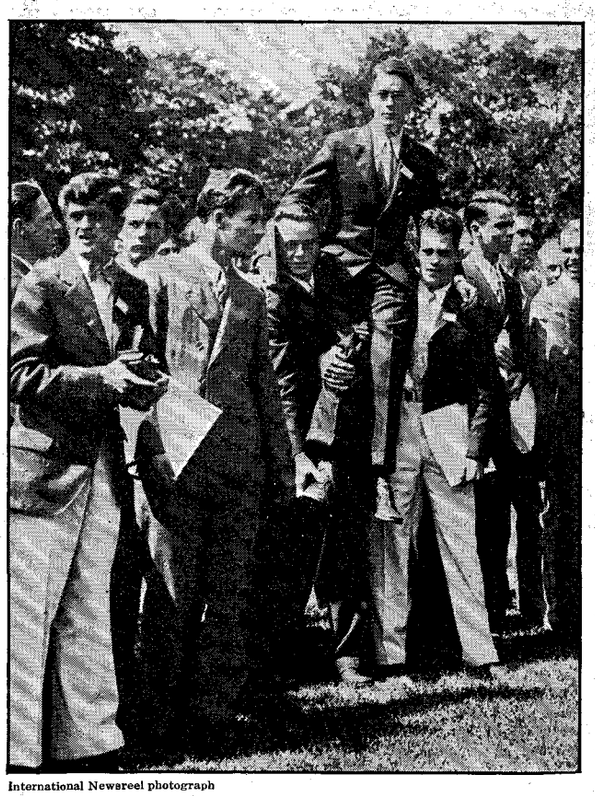
All prices at factory

De Soto Six

CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

probably a better chance of being acclaimed a wonder man in science than has the youth who is selected by the judges, distinguished and able as these gentlemen are. For one thing, the "fortunate youth" must carry a burden of self-consciousness. A great deal will be expected of him, and he will have rare ability if he avoids being upset by what people think. And then he will be in danger of trying to fit his feet into the steps taken by Mr.



International Newsreel photograph

THERE HASN'T BEEN A FOOTBALL GAME IN MILES

But the boys who tried for the scholarship, and lost, carried the winner on their shoulders just as if he had made a winning touchdown.

Edison himself, which will be an impossibility, as the conditions of Mr. Edison's early life can not be reproduced. There is such a thing as being inspired by an example, and there is such a thing as copying it.

Among the forty-eight so-called losers there must be a number sufficiently sturdy not to be cast down by having had the scholarship go to another. If their interest in science is strong they are likely to find ways of satisfying it. And those who do so will not be handicapped by a feeling that the way has been made smooth for them. They will also be unhampered by the traditions which spread snares even in science. Progress depends on breaking away from what has been done before.

Whether or not Wilber can become a second Edison, he made an excellent impression on every one who met him in the East. According to the New York *World*, he "lived up to the home-town impression dispatched by the Associated Press from Seattle, that he is a 'retiring lad who has to be pushed into contacts.' He used to be a disappointment to his father, Bishop S. A. Huston, because he was not interested in the classics." Reading on in *The World:*

Wilber was revealed by the Edison questionnaire as one who would sacrifice comfort for success, but not honor, health, happiness, love, riches, nor reputation. He thinks "it is permissible to lie when it saves trouble, pain, or grief, and you don't benefit in any way." On a tropic island he would move a three-ton boulder with a lever and an inclined plane, "provided I started to move it." His favorite reading is biography. The four magazines least dispensable to him are *The Atlantic Monthly*, THE LITERARY DIGEST, *The Scientific American* and *The Reader's Digest*.

He has never been a boy scout or a member of the Y. M. C. A. He does not smoke. He was on the fencing team of his school, the small private Lakeside School in Seattle. His hobby is tramping along the shores of Puget Sound at low tide, collecting marine specimens for his dried collection. He intends to study chemical engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He takes to science naturally as the grandson of Wilber Brotherton, plant-hybridizing expert.

He met Mayor Walker with simple confidence. Before he faced the assembled multitude of reporters he admitted that in answering the Edison questionnaire he had not been able honestly to name another boy in his school whom he rated ahead of himself in brains and character. Later this was among the questions he calmly and simply refused to answer.

He faced a barrage of cameras and questions with a pleasant self-assurance which might have been patterned after Lindbergh's. "Nothing doing," he would sometimes say. Or "I don't like to answer that question." Otherwise he spoke quickly, in few words, and kept his interviewers trying to think up new questions.

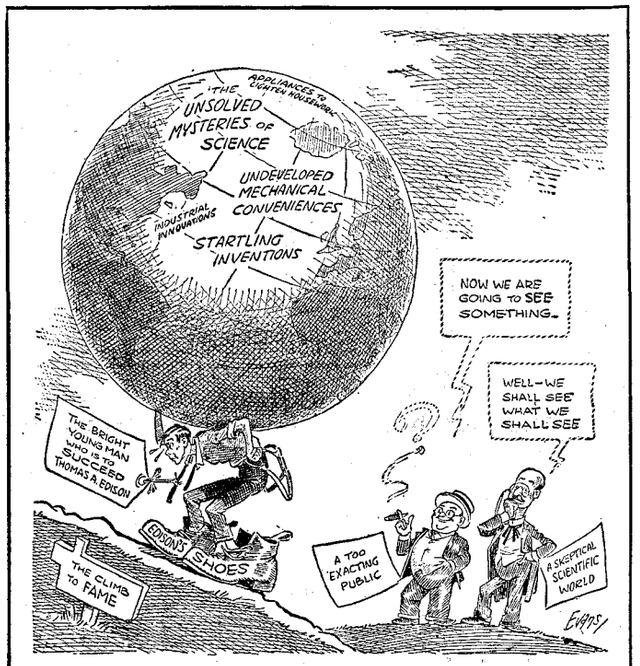
Before the award was announced a representative of the North American Newspaper Alliance approached all forty-nine boys and offered a substantial sum of money to the winner if he would write a piece for the newspapers. All but two agreed to do so. Huston was one of the two. After the announcement he still refused. He hesitated to write about himself. He thought a long time, puzzling about what was the right thing to do. Finally he wrote a piece. He refused to take any money for it.

When the cheering that greeted the announcement of Wilber's victory died down at the Edison home, Dr. Stratton had some good news for others who took part in the examination, we read in *The World:*

Dr. Stratton announced that the contest was so close that there were to be other prizes. Huston gets "all expenses." Four other boys get their college tuition. They are Charles H. Brunissen of West Redding, Connecticut, who is going to Sheffield Scientific School; James Seth of Santa Fé, New Mexico, who is going to Leland Stanford; Bernard Sturgis of Butler, Indiana, who is going to M. I. T., and Ivan A. Getting, son of the Czechoslovakian Consul in Pittsburgh, who doesn't know where he is going.

The committee decided that it would not make public the answers which the boys had made to the questionnaire. Nor would it presume to pontificate on what might be the correct answers to the queries which were broadcast to a puzzled world. One thing, however, was learned on good authority: If, to the question whether it were ever permissible to lie, a boy answered "never," it was considered a black mark against his intellectual honesty.

By winning the contest, Huston automatically became


UNSOLVED MYSTERIES OF SCIENCE
APPLIANCES TO LIGHTEN HOUSEWORK
UNDEVELOPED MECHANICAL CONVENIENCES
INDUSTRIAL INNOVATIONS
STARTLING INVENTIONS
NOW WE ARE GOING TO SEE SOMETHING.
WELL—WE SHALL SEE WHAT WE SHALL SEE
THE BRIGHT YOUNG MAN WHO IS TO SUCCEED THOMAS A. EDISON
EDISON'S SHOES
THE CLIMB TO FAME
A TOO EXACTING PUBLIC
A SKEPTICAL SCIENTIFIC WORLD
EVANS

IT'S GOING TO BE TOUGH FOR THIS CHAP

—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

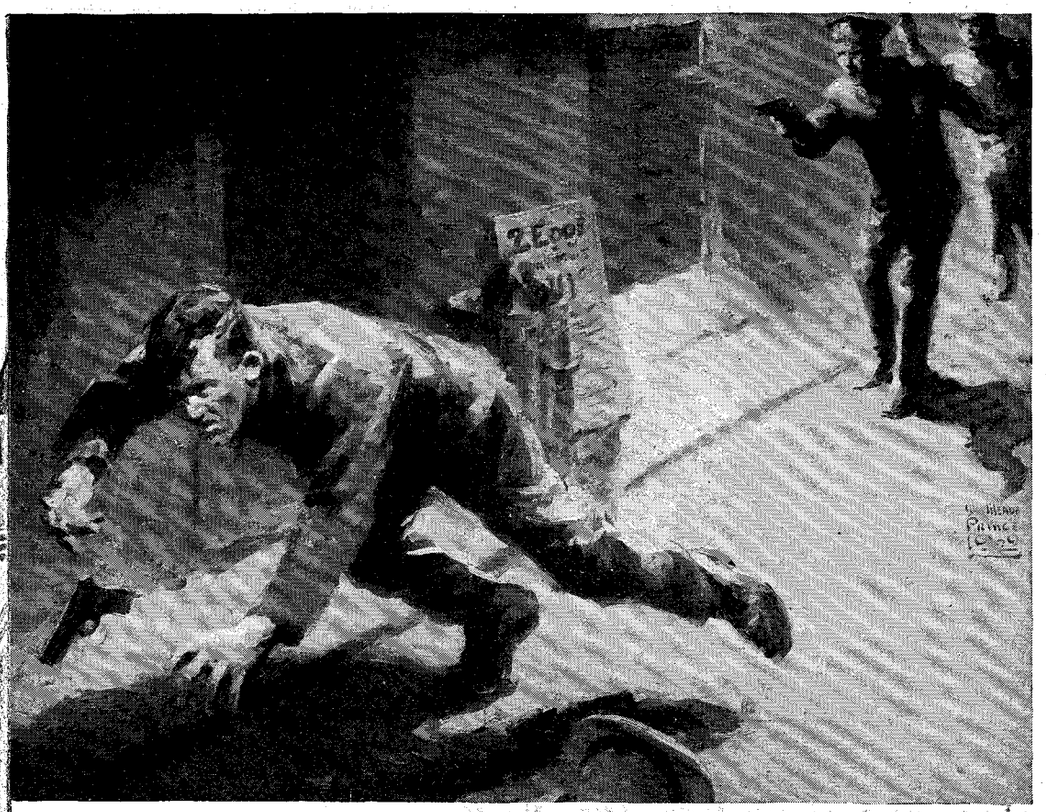
President of the Forty-Niners, an organization of young men who will be interested to know what becomes of each other and whether the judges were right in their judgment of who was most likely to succeed to the scientific throne of Edison.

In the North American Newspaper Alliance article already referred to, the "brightest boy" said:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BUILDING THE FORTRESSES OF HEALTH

One of a series of messages by Parke, Davis & Company, telling how the worker in medical science, your physician, and the maker of medicines, are surrounding you with stronger health defenses year by year.



A pistol cracked— a gangster fell

The bark of a policeman's pistol shattered the stillness of the night in a mid-western city. A gangster crumpled to the pavement.

"Quick, Jim," yelled the sergeant, "get all he knows!"

The patrolman felt the gangster's heart.

"Nothing doing, Sarge. I guess he's gone."

But a few minutes later an ambulance surgeon injected a solution of Adrenalin into the gangster's heart muscle. An amazing thing happened. The heart resumed its beat, the apparently dead man regained consciousness, and lived for three hours—long enough to give the police information that led to the round-up of his gang.

Many uses discovered

Adrenalin is a powerful heart restorer, as this true story shows. But there is nothing magical about its effects, either in the so-called revivals of the *apparently* dead, or in the less sensational conditions under which physicians use it every day.

Year after year physicians are discovering new uses for Adrenalin. There is hardly a "tissue" of the body that is not affected by it. But its manifestations are so various, and its effects so rapid and powerful, that no one but a physician can be expected to know when and where and how to use this remarkable drug.

* * *

Adrenalin, the first of the gland chemicals to be isolated, was discovered in the Parke-Davis laboratories in 1901. This epoch-making achievement paved the way for extensive research on the other ductless glands.

In all this work Parke-Davis scientists have kept constantly in the forefront, and their contributions to this branch of medical knowledge continue to win the commendation of the scientific world.

Milk of Magnesia scientifically made

Parke-Davis quality is reflected in even the simplest preparation for household use. For example, Parke-Davis Milk of Magnesia. Because of the exceptional purity and stability of this product you can depend on it to be always medicinally active. It is snow-white, creamy-smooth, mild and agreeable in taste. Ask your druggist for a bottle and convince yourself of its excellence.

A PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCT

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

The world's largest makers of pharmaceutical and biological products

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

P. & A. photograph

BRING ON YOUR PROBLEMS! THIS LINE-UP OF BRAINS OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO SOLVE ANYTHING

Here are the official "brightest boys" from every State in the Union and the District of Columbia. They are the aspirants to fame who wrestled with the hardest questionnaire Mr. Edison ever made. Wilber Huston, the winner, is in the middle of the second row.

When I was about ten years old I was given a chemical craft set and made my first experiments with it. My interest has grown ever since.

In high school I did some experimenting in chemistry and electricity, and found a peculiar magnetic effect which I have never had explained to me. I hope to find out some time with further study what the phenomenon is.

I took a general college preparatory course, but I'm afraid I never studied very hard. I saw a notice of the contest in the newspapers, but entered only when my grandfather urged me to. My grandfather, Wilber Brotherton, has been interested in hybridizing plants.

My favorite sports (you can't compare your liking for sports and science) are tennis, fencing, and swimming.

I hope to go to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and some day be a chemical engineer. As to money, I want only enough to be independent.

I never expected to win the scholarship contest. I am very happy to have won it and have the opportunity to go to a fine university and make contacts with men foremost in their fields. I'd like to correct an erroneous impression. There is no such thing as a successor of Mr. Edison. That would be impossible, and I am not so foolish as to think there could be.

The examination given I thought fair, but I found all the questions tough and worked until the last ten minutes of my time.

I wish more boys could have the same opportunity that I am going to have.

Now, of course, DIGEST readers will want to try their wits on the examination given the forty-nine boys. We have not the space to publish all of them, but here are a few that should cause quite a little thought. We quote from the New York *Times:*

Is the present relation of capital to labor reasonably fair?

Will you act as spokesman for the candidates when we meet Mayor Walker in New York City, or would you prefer to let some one else do it? Why?

Why do you think you were chosen to represent your State in this competition?

Give a brief statement of what you hope will be a typical day for you when you are fifty years of age?

If you had been given a certain experiment to perform and had been informed that it could be done successfully, but you had failed ten times, what would you do?

What new discovery or invention do you believe would be the greatest benefit to mankind? Why?

If you were to inherit $1,000,000 within the next year, what would you do with it?

What place in our daily lives do you think the automobile will have 100 years from now?

If some acquaintance of yours unfairly accused you of cheating, what would you do?

What, if anything, does music mean to you beyond the usual reaction which most persons have to rhythm and melody?

When do you consider a lie permissible?

Assume the increasing in any colony of mice to be such that the number doubles every three months. How large will the colony be at the end of three years, if we start with a pair?

The acceleration of a body outside the surface of the earth is known to be inversely proportionate to the square of the distance from the center of the earth. At the surface of the earth the acceleration is 32. What will the acceleration be fifty miles above the surface? The radius of the earth is 4,000 miles.

The specific heat of water is 1 and of mercury 0.033; the specific gravity of water is 1 and of mercury 13.6. For a foot-warmer, state which you would choose and why. A two-quart hot-water bottle filled with water at 100 degrees Centigrade or a two-quart flask of mercury at 100 degrees Centigrade?

The specific resistance of an alloy is four times as great as that of copper. A copper wire 1,000 feet long has the resistance of forty ohms. How long a wire of the alloy having the same diameter as the copper wire would have the same resistance as the copper wire? Compared to the diameter of the copper wire what diameter of alloy 1,000 feet long would have the same resistance as the copper wire?

The answers made to the questions have not been made public by Mr. Edison, but it was made clear that the boys themselves might tell what they wanted to on this point. The winner was generous in the number of his answers that he gave out. They are recorded thus in *The Times:*

"I would like it very distinctly understood," said young Huston, "that I do not for a moment wish to pose as a know-all, and that because I happened to win the scholarship I am something absolutely extraordinary. I will not divulge a number of the answers that I gave; in the first place because I do not like them myself; it might provide occasion for criticism and a certain amount of hard feeling, which, naturally, I wish to avoid. It is obvious that other people may not have the same views as I have, and I do not want to pose as a Solon before anybody."

As far as the eighteen questions on physics, chemistry, and mathematics were concerned, said Huston, he agreed, in substance, with the correct answers as given by scientists and college professors, except in two cases, involving parts of two separate questions.

"I therefore take it for granted," he said, "that my answers were correct, or almost correct, as far as these technical questions are concerned. Of course, there is only one correct answer to each of them. I believe I had them right."

Then he consented to give a few answers not already given in the former interviews. One of these questionnaire posers was:

"What do you consider four of the most important qualifications necessary to success in any pursuit?"

To this Huston's reply was: "Ambition, the will to work, education, and stamina."

Another answer not previously revealed was to the question:

"If you had been given a certain experiment to perform and had been informed that it could have been done successfully, but you had failed ten times, what would you do?"

Huston replied: "I would check my instruments and my chemicals and try it again. If then I got no results I would try again with a varying procedure."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

They would wilt—

—right in the middle of the season!

Heigh-ho! Here is the mid-season slump knocking at the wardrobe door!

Here are those colorful sports clothes not quite so colorful, nor yet so sporty as they were in June—

And that stunning silk print, looking, alas, more stunned than stunning—

While there, among your evening frocks, is that captivating chiffon, that sophisticated georgette, that lovely all-over-lace—all, to be quite frank about it, most *woefully wilted!*

They *would* wilt—right in mid-season when every week-end means men in flannels who want to play and men in dinner jackets who want to dance!

* * * Things being what they are, thank *goodness* one can always, no matter *where* one goes vacationing, pick up the telephone and call in the aid of a good dry cleaner. He will make the most woe-begone wardrobe look positively youthful!

A cheering thing to know, isn't it?

clothes *do* help you win

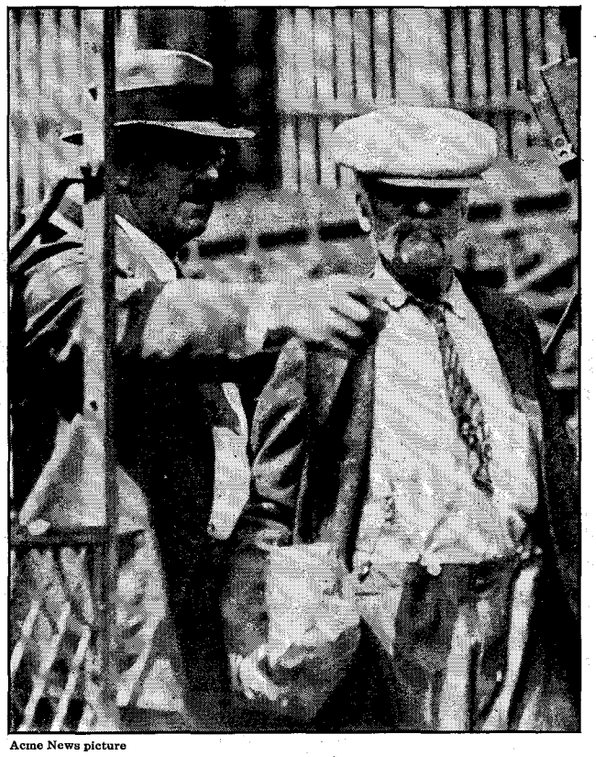
—dry clean them oftener!

Published in the interest of the public and the dry cleaners of America by The American Laundry Machinery Company.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"LIFER" POMEROY AS THE MAN FROM MARS

THE MAN FROM MARS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN who sat in the rear seat of the closed car. His face was prest against the glass as he gazed with awe at wonders he had heard of, but never seen. A train roared by, high in the air above his head. In the street a machine was digging, apparently by itself. Strange vehicles, like the one in which he was riding, dashed by, but there were no horses hitched to them. There were refreshments—an amber-colored fluid with a sharp, pleasant taste, and a brittle cone filled with a cold, soft stuff. Then came the greatest wonder of all. The party stopt by an open field where stood an outlandish contraption. It was not unlike a boat in shape, but broad wings extended from its sides. The machine began to roar. It rushed along the ground. It soared into the air and flew away. It was all strange, new wonderful to the man who had never encountered such everyday objects as elevated trains, steam-shovels, automobiles, ginger-ale, ice-cream cones, and airplanes. It was frightening, too, and the "Man from Mars" longed to be back in his home of half a century, even tho that home was a prison cell.



Acme News picture

A MODERN *RIP VAN WINKLE* LOOKS AT BOSTON

Jesse Pomeroy had heard of the wonders of the present age during his years in prison. But when he actually saw the marvels, he was thunderstruck. Here he is, coming out of the prison at Charlestown, with an officer, ready for his first look.

For this "Man from Mars" has lived on this earth for seventy years. But for fifty-three of them he has been a prisoner. He is Jesse Pomeroy, America's most famous lifer, the man the world passed by, as the Minneapolis *Tribune* aptly calls him. In 1876, when he was seventeen years old, he was sent to prison for life for murder. For forty years or more he was in solitary confinement. The whole span of more than half a century has been spent, save for one brief period, in the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown, near Boston. Recently, very much against his will, he was transferred to the State prison farm at Bridgewater, because of his age. The transfer required a forty-mile automobile ride for him, lasting less than two hours. It was his first glimse of the world since his incarceration; and the wonders he saw during this brief period have served to show us graphically how much has happened in human progress in half a century. When Pomeroy entered prison, says the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, commenting on a Boston editorial:

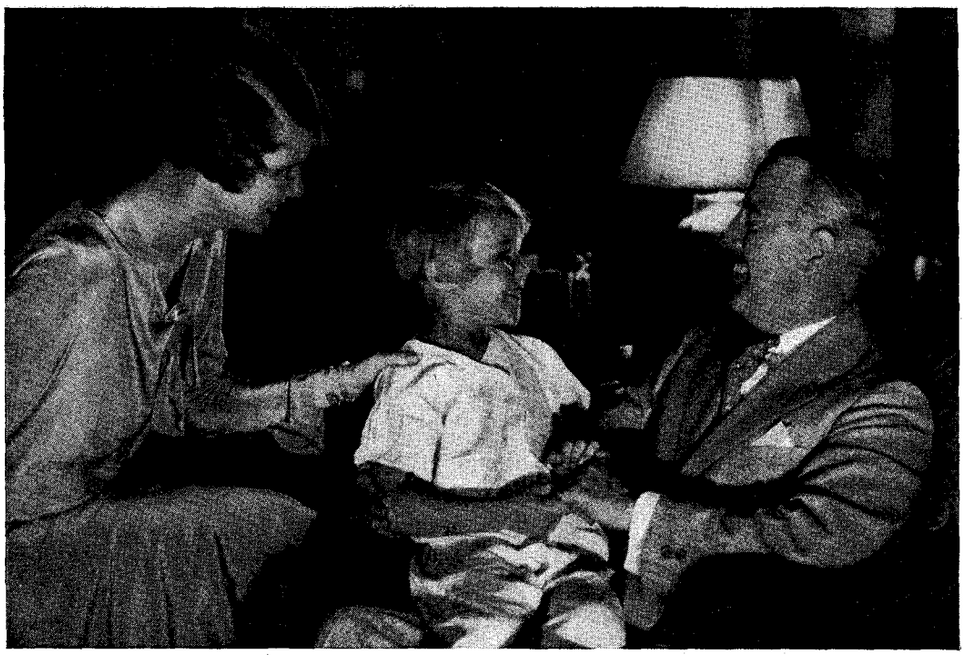
> The country seethed over the Custer massacre. Mayor Samuel C. Cobb of Boston was engaged in a campaign for stricter enforcement of the liquor laws, and a view down Tremont Street was a view of "muddy streets, horse-cars, oil-lamps, two-story frame shacks." Riding to the hospital in an auto, for the first time in his life, he saw traffic as unfamiliar in its horseless units as its volume is astonishing, crossed bridges such as he never dreamed of, caught sight on distant waters of craft whose size amazes. *The Herald* thus enumerates wonders of whose universal use only whispers can have come to Jesse in his cell: radio, electric light, elevators, airplanes, improved paving materials, telephones, motor-vehicles, electric-cars, elevated and subway cars, motion-pictures, vacuum-cleaners, electric toasters, wrist-watches, rotary printing-presses, steam-heating and other new methods of heating, fountain-pens, safety-razors, steam-shovels, steam-rollers.
>
> The list might be extended. We have fought two wars in this time, Japan has fought three and won all, and Russia has fought several with final upheaval in the very bases of its society. Many political and even religious view-points have veered almost to reversal. The Panama Canal has been built and the Prussianism that had its beginning just before 1876 has been overthrown.

Pomeroy did not want to leave Charlestown which, during his long imprisonment, had come to seem like home to him. Even tho a better life, in the country, awaited him, he was dissatisfied, peevish, almost surly, when the time came for him to start, according to Charles Drury in the Boston *Herald*, where we read further:

> Deprived of the privileges of being considered "famous" and permitted to accept little favors from visitors, and to occasionally take a little flyer in the stock market, Pomeroy was listed at the farm as just "notorious," and told that he will live out the remainder of his life as an ordinary convict-transferee.
>
> He lost his crown as the most widely talked-about, written-around and gazed-upon life prisoner when he stept through the portals of the State prison at Charlestown and into an automobile in which he was whisked away to Bridgewater where he was received as "just another transferee," booked and taken down the long corridor to the infirmary, from which he will never be released except by death.
>
> He left the prison as he entered it fifty-three years ago, surly, not because he was going into the State prison, but because he was being taken away from it, and against his wishes and will.
>
> Yet for nearly two hours the murderer gazed upon a new world, on wonders of creation of which he knew only from pictures and magazine and newspaper stories. He rode for the first time along the broad highways of Massachusetts in an automobile. The only other automobile ride he ever had was a short one around the prison yard several years ago.
>
> He saw an elevated train go rushing past; turned to gaze at the wonders of a steam-shovel and a steam road-roller; became frightened in the mazes of traffic he never dreamed he would see, much less pass through; and asked, childlike, where horses had gone to, from the roads.
>
> When his car reached Randolph, Joe O'Brien ran into a drug-store and bought three vanilla ice-cream cones and three bottles of ginger-ale. He tendered a cone to Pomeroy, who declined it, but he took the proffered ginger-ale. He said it tasted "fine." He said he had had ice-cream, but never saw it in a cone before; then he munched it and enjoyed it.
>
> One stop was in front of a newspaper office. A huge bulletin board, with red and blue letters announced that Pomeroy had been transferred, and the bulletin described him as "Boy Slayer." Tho he had lost the sight of one eye and the sight of the other is dimmed, he read the bulletin, and asked why so much should be made of so little an affair, and why the world persisted in calling him slayer.
>
> Ahead, obscuring the road, was a dense cloud. At first it appeared to be a forest fire. Then it cleared a little and the transfer officers told Pomeroy it was the dust raised by an airplane which just landed at the Brockton airport. Billie Robinson slowed down to avoid the dust. The plane roared and lifted, and Pomeroy saw the big ship rise gracefully and sail away. "I've seen them things in the air from the prison, but I never saw one get started," he said, as he watched it disappear.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Buick



To the man who buys Buick miles . . . . . a BUICK is always a BUICK

THERE is only one fundamental class of Buick motor cars . . . *they are all Buicks* . . . and the man who buys the second ten—or twenty—or fifty thousand Buick miles—does so because he knows they'll be the kind of miles that Buick alone can give.

He invariably is a man who combines keen judgment of values with a true appreciation of the fine things of life. He selects Buick, out of the entire field of possible purchases, because of the high character of those Buick miles.

He knows that Buick builds into every car *scores of thousands* of miles of joyous, reliable, uninterrupted service. He knows that he and his family will experience that extra measure of comfort, safety and roadability which only a car of Buick size and stamina can provide.

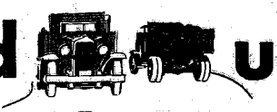
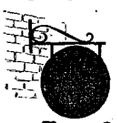
He knows his Buick will be no more a "used car" in the ordinary sense of the term than the home he lives in is a "used house." He knows, as a positive fact, that Buick will prove a gratifying and satisfying investment.

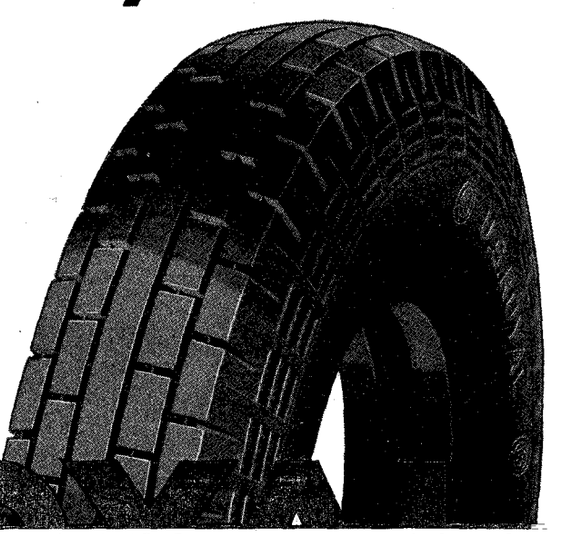
And so he buys a Buick . . . and makes doubly sure of its reliability by buying it *from the Buick-Marquette Dealer in his community*. And he *obtains* from it, dollar for dollar, the full measure of motor car value he expects to obtain—

—because Buick builds for the years—because Buick motor cars truly reflect Buick craftsmanship—because throughout the entire term of its remarkably long life, a Buick is always a Buick.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICH.
Division of General Motors Corporation
Canadian Factories McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont. Builders of Buick and Marquette Motor Cars

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Every week, more operators of large truck and bus fleets **are standardizing on the new U. S. Heavy Service tires. They find that these tires keep equipment on the road**  **unhampered by tire service delays** **...Whatever your haulage requirements may be** **there is a Heavy Service Royal, engineered to meet your needs—the New Heavy Service Balloon for work where cushioning and long mileage are essential—the Heavy Service Pneumatic for rigorous trucking duty. And the nearest U. S. dealer**  **will tell you which tire will serve you best.**



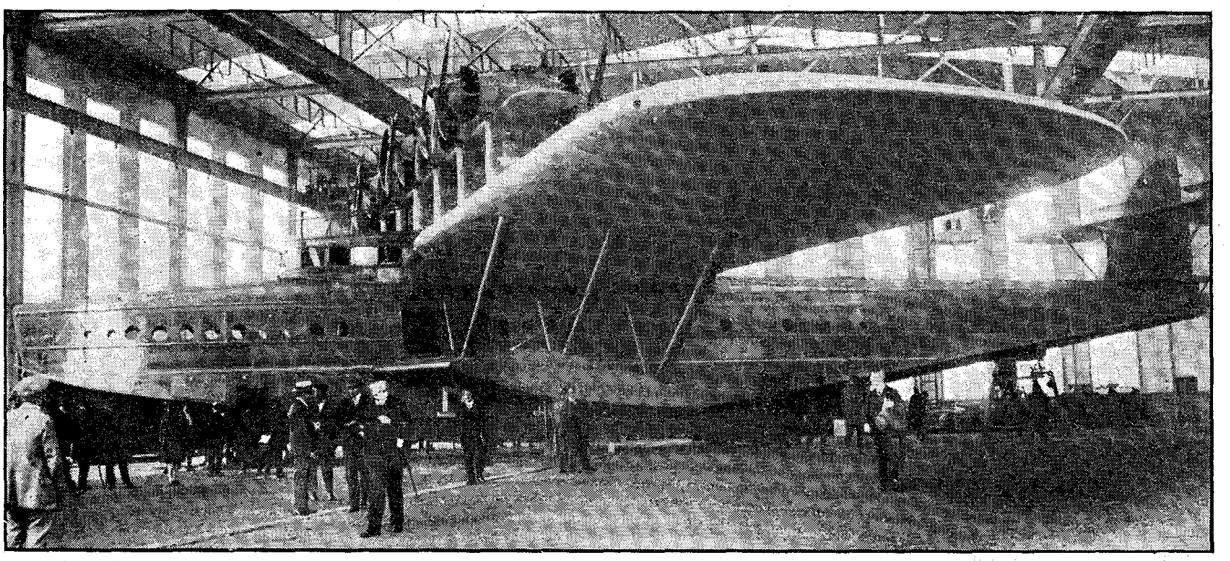
UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF RUBBER

U.S. ROYAL

HEAVY SERVICE US FOR TRUCKS AND BUSES

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MOTORING · AND · AVIATION



P. & A. photograph

WHEN BIGGER PLANES THAN THIS ARE BUILT, WILL THERE BE ROOM IN THE AIR TO FLY 'EM?

Here is the gigantic Dornier aircraft at rest in its hangar by Lake Constance. The first outsiders permitted a glimpse of the 130- by 160-foot monster came away vowing that it was the thrill of their lives.

HOW THE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLANE AIDS AIR SAFETY

THE AIR WAS TENSE WITH EXPECTATION and apprehension. There, upon the face of the waters, on the Swiss side of lovely Lake Constance, floated the plane—such a plane as had never been seen before. She floated, complete, the fruit of years of dreams and plans, and two and a half years of unremitting toil. But the biggest question remained to be answered. Would she fly? "Of course, she will," thought the optimists hopefully. "Will she?" thought the pessimists doubtfully. The crew and the few selected passengers climbed on board. The first flight—with success or failure as its end—was imminent.

Suddenly a deafening roar! The twelve engines, totaling 6,000 horse-power, hummed into life. The great Dornier seaplane, *Do. X* (*Dornier X*), began to move. She skimmed the surface of the lake. She took to the air as easily and gracefully as a bird. There was not the slightest hitch, says a copyrighted cable to the New York *Herald Tribune*, and "the hydroplane gained height easily. Three times the take-off and alighting were repeated, and each time it was noticeable how easily the craft responded to the controls."

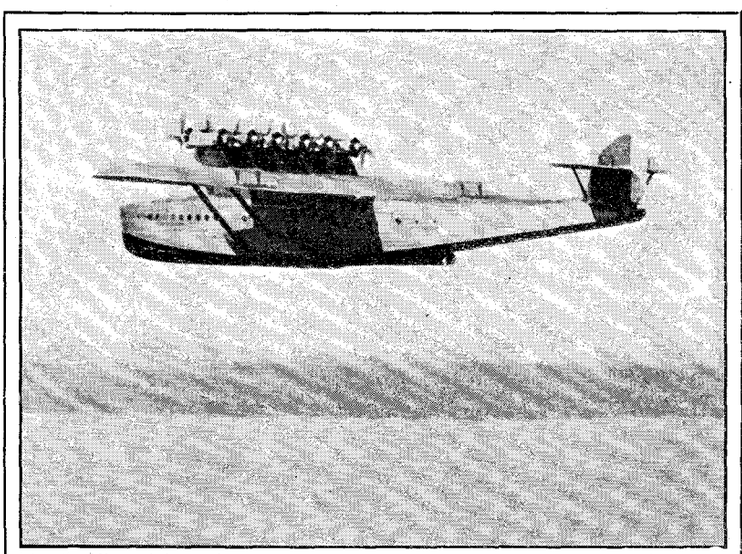
Dr. Dornier was vindicated. His life's greatest achievement, the *Do. X*, the world's largest plane, flew. This giant aircraft, regarded as another step toward transatlantic mail and passenger service, has been long and impatiently awaited, both for its spectacular size and the performance expected of it. In many journals we encounter almost awestruck recitals of statistics—130 feet long, 160 feet wing-spread, twelve motors, accommodations for 100 passengers and a crew of twelve. But now, we learn that the *Do. X* has a hitherto unannounced quality, greater safety. The three principal causes of airplane accidents, according to Dr. Dornier, in an interview in the New York *Times*, are "pilots overburdened, motors overstrained, conduits and steering apparatus inaccessible." How the *Do. X* helps matters, the doctor told:

Pilots, he declared, are not only occupied in steering their planes, but they are also forced to observe many instruments and navigate at the same time. In most cases, he said, they are unprotected against bad weather.

Motors, he explained, are constantly driven at full capacity, and making repairs in the air is impossible.

Fuel conduits and control units, from his experience, are only incompletely accessible, and he has found that hundreds of forced landings are due to breakage in the gasoline pipe, which could not be repaired. Destruction through fire, Dr. Dornier declared, is a sad chapter in the history of flying, and most fires are caused by leaking tanks, from which the benzine runs over the heated motors.

Innovations in his new giant flying-ship succeed, he believes, in overcoming

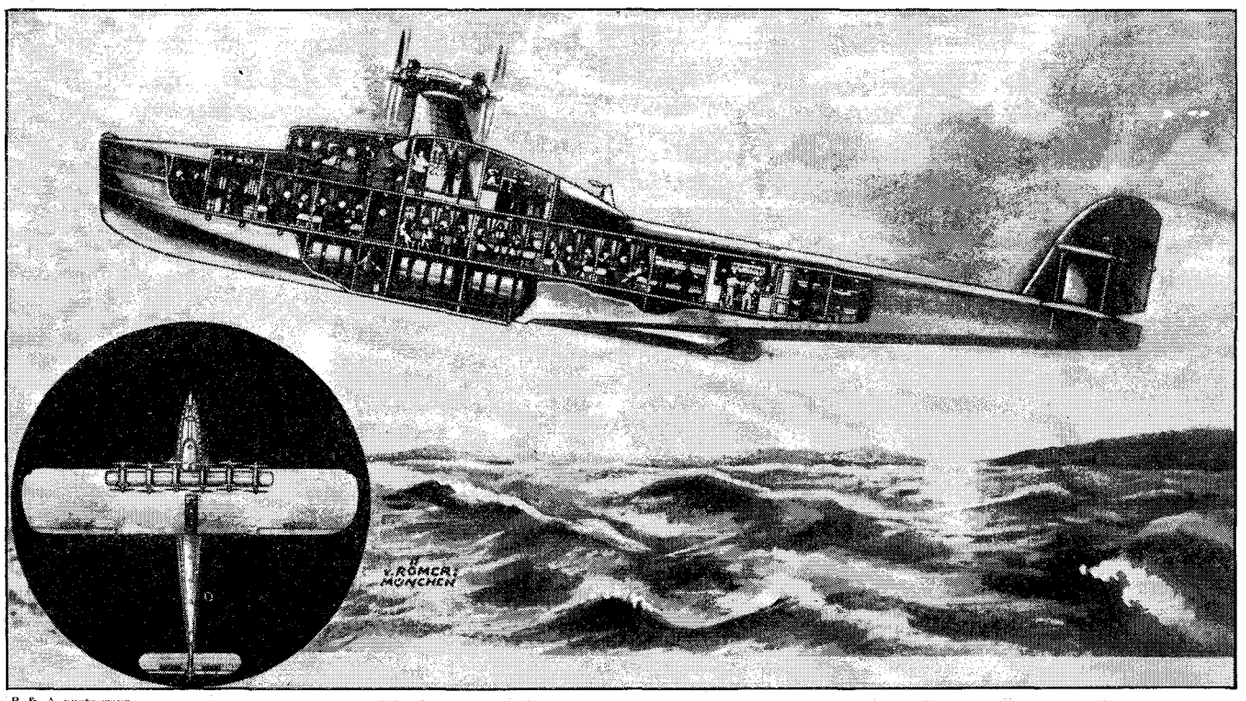


International Newsreel photograph

THE BEST THING OF ALL WAS—SHE FLEW, AND PERFECTLY

Behold the *Do. X* soaring 600 feet above Lake Constance, with passengers, during a trial flight that pleased the maker.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



P. & A. photograph

PICK YOUR STATEROOM NOW FOR A TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT IN THE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLANE

This diagram shows how one will live on board the *Do. X*. On the lowest of the three decks are spaces for fuel and baggage. Above are passenger cabins and the dining-room, while on top are the pilot and radio rooms. The inset shows the plane from above.

these difficulties. The pilots in it are able to concentrate on flying, and they need not simultaneously be pilot, engineer, and navigator. An engineer is assisted by four mechanicians responsible for the technical work. The commander, with a first officer, directs the course and gives the orders to the crew. Nobody is overburdened.

The motors in the *Do. X* have plenty of reserve and can be throttled about 40 per cent. right after the start.

Another important factor is the subdivision of the effect of the motors, heretofore unheard of, namely by twelve independent units. Formerly, if one of three of a maximum of four motors, with which planes were fitted, ceased to work, an immediate forced landing or the loss of one-quarter to one-half of the entire effect was the result. With the *Do. X* the loss would be only one-twelfth.

But after this explanation of one of the plane's less obvious virtues, let us pay a visit of inspection to the craft itself, in company with a *Times* writer. This dispatch to *The Times*, from Friedrichshafen, home of the transatlantic dirigible, *Graf Zeppelin*, was written before the *Do. X* was completed inside. It is ready for flight, we must remember, but cabins and other interior arrangements are not quite complete. But here we are at the hangar door. Let us enter:

Altho some of the gigantic craft's dimensions were already known, the first impression the visitor gets when entering its vast hangar is amazement at its overwhelming size. But after climbing for an hour through the ship's interior and through the labyrinth of gangways, docks, corridors, motor gondolas, and wings astonishment grows, and with it admiration.

The ship's hull does not differ greatly from that of any ordinary sea vessel with its deep keel and "eyes" for anchors, and it appears plausible that the *Do. X* will easily cut the waves of what is called a sea of Force 3 or Force 4—of near-gale intensity.

Entering the ship through a corridor which cuts the middle or main deck, exclusively reserved for passengers, into two parts of unequal size, one looks in vain for cabins such as are found on Zeppelins. While partitions already are visible where the frames of sections have been fixt, they are as yet uncovered, the ceiling is missing, and innumerable electric wires, pipes, and steel cables are visible.

The smaller one of two rooms in front is brighter than the other, as it has more windows, and apparently is intended to be a dining-parlor and reading-room. In front of this room and beneath it baggage will be stored.

On the other side of the corridor, staterooms and berths will be installed. Below this room are four huge tanks with a capacity of 3,000 liters (nearly 800 gallons) of benzine each, and two smaller ones of a capacity of 2,000 liters, bringing the total amount of fuel to 16,000 liters, which is considered sufficient to carry 120 passengers and their baggage a distance of 650 miles. With a smaller number of passengers the radius can be increased.

Behind the large passengers' room is a small electric kitchen and a few small rooms for various purposes.

From the corridor leads a small ladder to the upper deck, which is reserved for the operating activities. Continuing our exploration of the plane:

The pilot's room, which is in the front, and the brightest room on the ship, owing to the large number of windows, which are arranged in a semicircle, contrasts greatly with other pilots' cabins.

Outside of two chairs and two gas switches at each side, there are only three or four instruments, including a compass, a balance apparatus for foggy weather, and a sign-board for the commander's signals.

With one switch the pilot is able to shut six motors off, vary the gas, or stop a particular motor. In case of emergency, or while landing, all twelve motors can be stopt by pushing a single knob.

Thus the steering is just as easy as with a small two-motored plane, and the steering-wheel is so light that a child would be able to move it. Only one pilot steers the ship at a time.

Next to the pilot's room is the cabin of the commander and the assistant navigation officer. This room is only separated from the pilots by a screen which permits the commander to observe the pilots and the ship's nose, to determine the course.

The adjoining room is the most important of all. It contains the main switchboards, the machinery for controlling the motor units, etc.

The engineer in charge will be assisted by four mechanicians, who will be constantly occupied in attending to the twelve motors and the accessories. To get into the motor gondolas, men must crawl on all fours through the wings, but after reaching the gondolas they will be able to stand upright or sit down on the ladder. The number of wires concentrated in each gondola is surprizing.

A small door leads from the gondola onto the wings and gives the men access to every part of the motors, propellers, etc. Each gondola contains two motors of nine cylinders each. A four-pieced propeller is at each end of the motors, one in front of the wings, the other behind.

Behind the machinery room is a radio station for one operator. This brings the crew up to ten men. The lower deck contains space for fuel tanks, provisions, and sea equipment.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NORTHWEST AT 125 MILES AN HOUR!

Features of Ford Plane

All-metal (corrugated aluminum alloys)—for strength, uniformity of material, durability, economy of maintenance, and structural safety . . .

Tri-motored (Wright or Pratt & Whitney air-cooled engines, totaling from 900 to 1275 horse-power)—reserve power for safety.

Speed range—55 to 135 m. p. h. Cruising radius, 580-650 miles.

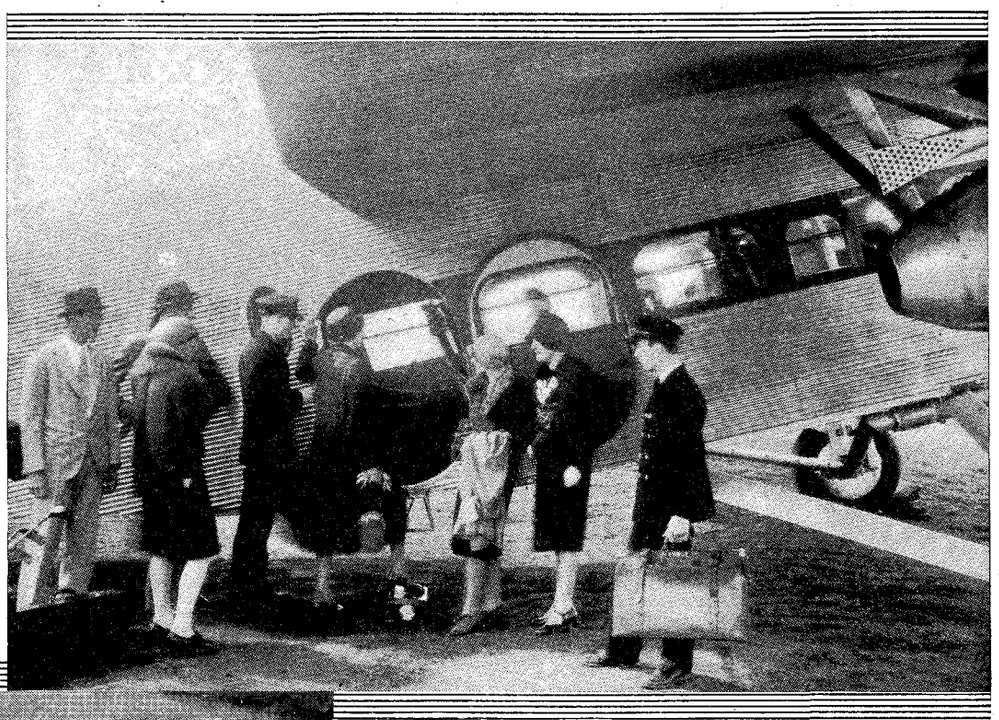
Disposable load—3670 to 5600 pounds.

High wing monoplane (single, stream-lined, cantilever wing)—for strength, speed, inherent stability, visibility, clean design . . .

17 *capacity* (including pilot's dual-control cabin)—Buffet, toilet, running-water, electric lights, etc.

Durability—No Ford plane has yet worn out in service.

Price, $42,000 to $55,000 (standard equipped at Dearborn)—Exceptionally low because of multiple-unit on-line production methods.



Air passengers entering Northwest Airways Ford plane at Cicero Field, Chicago. Time, 3 P. M. They will be in Twin Cities, after a smooth, safe, glorious flight, at 6.40 P. M.! Modern air fields line the entire route.

Above the Twin Cities after gliding high in the air across some of the most beautiful and romantic country in America.

SPEED is an important consideration . . . but it is only one of many reasons that have made the Northwest Airways one of the most successful transportation companies in America, whether by land or sea or air.

This service, flying the skyways between Chicago and Twin Cities, was inaugurated in 1926, and has been in operation ever since, carrying mail, fast express and passengers. *95% of scheduled flights were completed!*

Latest model Ford all-metal, tri-motored planes are now in regular service on the Northwest Airways. These big machines, with great reserve power, have three motors, developing 1275 horse-power! With twelve passengers and pilots, they can maintain a comfortable speed of over 100 miles an hour, and reach a maximum speed of 135 miles an hour. *With only one engine turning, each of these planes may extend its gliding range for many miles. Landing fields are always within gliding distance.*

All planes are delightfully furnished and decorated. Travelers are provided with every comfort, including a lavatory with running-water; so that this swift passage across the sky may be enjoyed in mental and physical relaxation.

The Northwest Airways pioneered in the establishment of co-ordinated air-rail service in this country. Connection is made with six railroads, three of which operate from the West and Northwest and three from the East.

Ford all-metal, tri-motored planes have been put into service over this great skyway not only because the air-minded American public recognizes them as safe and dependable commercial air transports, but also because they have proved so highly efficient in all sorts of service.

Visitors are always welcome at the Ford Airport at Detroit.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Why the Pipe is the sweetest of all smokes

Some information for young men smokers who have never tried a pipe

Mr. H. Curtiss, of 1689 West 13th Street, Erie, Pa., has written us the following letter:

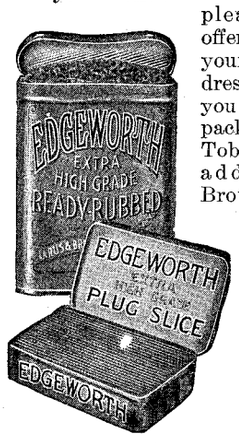
"Having just returned from my fishing camp in Northern Ontario, and in the reflection of a fortnight of most excellent weather, wonderful fishing, and complete camp comfort, I feel an appreciation of Edgeworth is due as one of the principal factors of our enjoyment . . .

"There are no places or conditions in existence where contentment drawn from a briar pipe meets with keener enjoyment or more critical analysis than beside the camp fire after a strenuous day in the great outdoors.

"It is the unanimous opinion of the smokers among my party that Edgeworth is without a peer, and that its smoothness, fragrance, and fine smoking qualities are unsurpassed and unmatched, and I thank you for making it possible to obtain it."

Have you noticed the increasing number of pipe smokers among young men? Their growing preference for the pipe is natural enough. Tobacco burns better in a pipe than anywhere else. There you get its full rich fragrance. And, man, what a treat that is when you're smoking Edgeworth!

If you smoke and are a stranger to pipe pleasure, here's an offer to you. Send us your name and address, and we'll mail you a generous trial package of Edgeworth Tobacco, free. Simply address Larus & Brother Co., 2 S. 21st Street, Richmond, Va.



If you don't decide before you've finished your free trial package of Edgeworth Tobacco that you're going to be a life member of the Edgeworth Club, we'll lose a bet.

* * *

Both Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed and Edgeworth Plug Slice come in various sizes from small pocket packages to handsome pound humidor tins. "Plug Slice" Edgeworth is packed in thin slices, for pipe-smokers who like to "rub up" their tobacco in the palm of the hand.

* * *

On your radio—tune in on WRVA, Richmond, Va.,—the Edgeworth Station. Wave length 270 meters. Frequency 1110 kilocycles. Special Feature: The "Edgeworth Club" Hour every Wednesday evening from eight-thirty to nine-thirty, Eastern Standard Time.

VEST-POCKET AUTOS WITH GARAGES THROWN IN

"HEY, you! Move your car! I want to get out!"

Automobiles were parked so closely, end to end, along the curb that it was impossible to maneuver one of them into the traffic; and the motorist who shouted so bruskly wanted to be on his way. So the other driver, to whom the first had called, obligingly picked up his machine, moved it out of the way, and the hurried one drove off, shouting, "Many thanks, old man!" Then driver Number Two put his car back in its place.

Perhaps the picture is slightly exaggerated. Probably the day will never come—or at least it is far distant—when one can actually pick up his automobile and move it so easily. But the imaginary incident serves to illustrate some of the possibilities of the "baby car" which, it is announced, is about to make its début in the American market. On November 24 last year we discust the "baby cars" of England. Now, we learn, the "Baby Austin," one of the most popular of these diminutive British motors, is to be manufactured in America, much as Henry Ford and other Americans manufacture their cars in Europe. Many editorials, commenting on the proportion of American cars abroad, regard the Austin project in America as a counter invasion. Almost simultaneously with the modern cry, "The British are coming!" the New York *Times* reported the invention of a still smaller car, the "Baby Martin," by an American. This machine, we are told, will be sold by mail and will come in a weather-proof packing-case that can be used as a garage. Perhaps it is not inappropriate to describe this tiny automobile in the same issue with the largest plane in history. Of the possibilities of the Lilliputian Martin automobile, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says in an editorial:

Not much bigger than a go-cart, with a wheelbase scarcely more than half as long as that of the smallest car now being produced in this country, it will fit nicely into narrow openings along the curb where no other car could be lodged. And if we are to believe its inventor, James Martin, of the Martin Airplane factory at Garden City, Long Island, his baby will not consume gasoline much faster than the average baby consumes milk. It will do fifty miles on a gallon of gas.

As a further inducement to the buying public, we are told, a garage will be included as standard equipment for the new car, which will be shipped "in a weather-proof packing-case with a hinged door that may be used as a garage." An automobile and a garage for $200! Is it possible that such a bargain will be placed before the motorist, who used to have to buy a whole flock of accessories, such as speedometers and windshield-wipers, after he purchased a car priced below $500? Gradually these needed accessories have been made standard equipment, saving him bother and expense, and now a garage will be thrown in, like a spare tire, when he buys a car, if it is one of these baby wonders. It is hardly to be expected that the manufacturers of larger cars will follow suit.

At such a figure, the family of four or five might adopt two of these babies, or twins, with two garages, so that they could carry the whole family without crowding. And if they had a blowout or a puncture out on the road and found that they had left the jack behind, they would not have to ask assistance from another motorist. Any one could lift up a wheel of this infant, as easily as any baby is lifted, while the tire was being changed.

More details of the Martin machine are reported by the New York *Times:*

Altho even smaller in outside measurements than the little automobiles of Europe, it is in its construction, rather than its size, that Mr. Martin claims uniqueness for his car. He insists that it is "not a scaled-down edition of a larger car, but an entirely new departure in small-car design."

The car, in effect, consists of a body with an engine in it, and four wheels. There is no chassis or chassis-frame. Each wheel is independently mounted in the reinforced body, and there are no axles in the usual sense of the word.

Neither are there any springs. Rubber "aviator cord" is used in the suspension of each wheel instead. This is the cord, made of rubber under tension, which is used for the suspension of airplane wheels. It permits each wheel to "take the bumps" independently of the three others. Thus road shocks are not imparted to the body itself. In technical language it means the elimination of "unsprung weight."

The wheels are kept under the control of power and steering mechanism by universal joints in their hubs.

The claim made for this method of wheel-suspension is that there is no rebound when the car hits inequalities in a road. When a New York *Times* reporter was riding in the car the demonstrator drove over an exceedingly rough road at more than fifty miles an hour. As each wheel struck a hole it sank and the seat with it, but there was no rebound. In all the bumping over open fields as well as broken roads the passenger was never jolted from his seat.

The elimination of chassis and chassis-frame permits economy of space as well as material. The bottom of the body of the car is the bottom of the car. Thus standard road clearance is obtained without raising the top any more than necessary for the accommodation of passengers.

The coupé models that have been built have a wheelbase of sixty inches. This compares with the seventy-five-inch wheelbase of the Austin Seven, the English car for which an American manufacturing company is being formed, and the 103½-inch wheelbase of the Model A Ford, the smallest American car now in production. Thus, tho not much more than half the length of the Ford, Mr. Martin's coupé seats two full-grown persons comfortably, and three can get into it.

The car is equipped with a four-cylinder, air-cooled motor, and such usual attachments as electric starter, speedometer, ammeter, etc. It weighs only 600 pounds, and a man of ordinary strength can easily lift up one corner, or even one side of it. Mr. Martin plans to have it shipped in a weather-proof packing-case with a hinged door which can be used as its garage, any one being able to push it in or pull it out at will.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRY THIS BLADE

Built for Your Razor by WADE & BUTCHER (Founded 1725)

3 times as thick as a wafer blade. Not an imitation. a Patented Blade

A SAFETY RAZOR is only as good as its blade. Here at last is a safety razor blade made from a piece of steel three times as thick as the ordinary wafer blade — hollow ground — and oil tempered to the same degree of hardness as our famous Sheffield barber's razor. Made of Wade & Butcher's special CARBO-CHROME steel — carbon for toughness, chrome to resist rust. Curved to fit your safety, it can't crack.

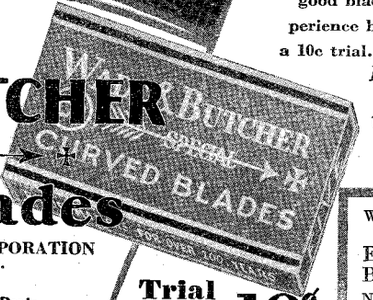
Wade & Butcher Curved Blades give you all the advantages of a straight razor edge in your safety.

Sharper Blades that Stay Sharp

Rigid, individual inspection insures uniformly good blades in every package. With 200 years of experience back of them, surely such blades are worth a 10c trial.

Pkge. of Five 50c — *Twelve* $1.00 . . . *at your Dealers*

Wade & Butcher's 200 years of experience also assure the finest straight razors and Sheffield cutlery available today.



WADE & BUTCHER
SPECIAL
Curved Blades

WADE & BUTCHER CORPORATION
Jersey City, N. J.
Founded 1725
Factories: Jersey City, Paris, Sheffield, Toronto

Trial Blade 10¢

WADE & BUTCHER CORPORATION, Jersey City, N. J.
Canadian Address: 50 Pearl St., Toronto, Can.
Enclosed 10c for one Wade & Butcher Blade for my razor.
Name .....
(LD 8)
Address .....

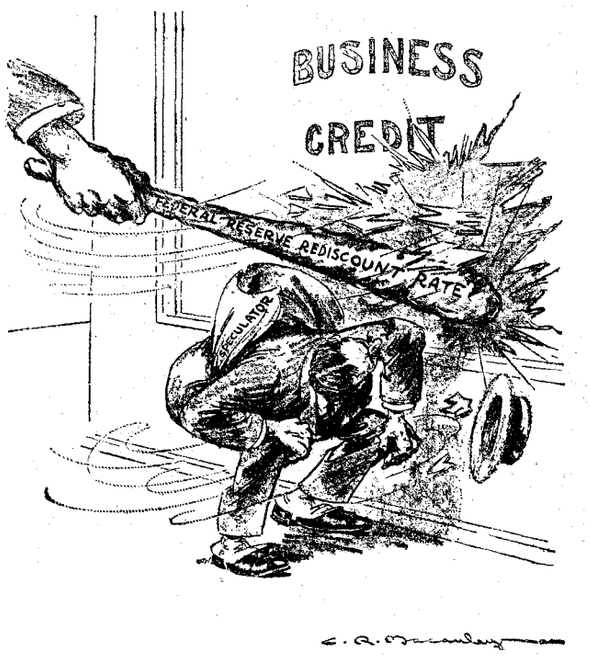
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

Copyright, 1929, by the New York Tribune, Inc. Courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune*

AND DON'T LET ME HAVE TO SPEAK TO YOU AGAIN

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*



THE CLUMSY WEAPON

—Macauley in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

WHERE IT HURTS—TWO CONTRASTING CONCLUSIONS

THE RATE RISE THAT SHOCKED WALL STREET

THE SURPRIZE ELEMENT in the advance of the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rediscount rate a few days ago was the first thing to strike editorial attention. For, as the Boston *Post* observes, Wall Street had been hearing the cry of "Wolf!" all summer, and had come to the conclusion that there was no such animal, only to meet the wolf in person on the ninth in the shape of a rise from 5 to 6 per cent. Coming so unexpectedly, adds the Boston paper, "it was quite a shock, and the speculative pyramid had a severe shaking." It might as well be noted right here, however, that while stocks broke on the New York Exchange with 5 to 20 point losses in the active issues, and with something like $2,000,000,000 cut off the market valuation of listed stocks, the market came back in a day or two with a practically complete recovery. The Federal Reserve Board's action brought out two distinct opinions in financial circles. Some observers, like the New York *Herald Tribune's* market commentator, are convinced that the Reserve Board has increased its standing in the financial community by its decisive action. On the other hand, we find the New York *American's* market writer insisting that "neither banker, broker, investor, nor trader has a good word for the Federal Reserve."

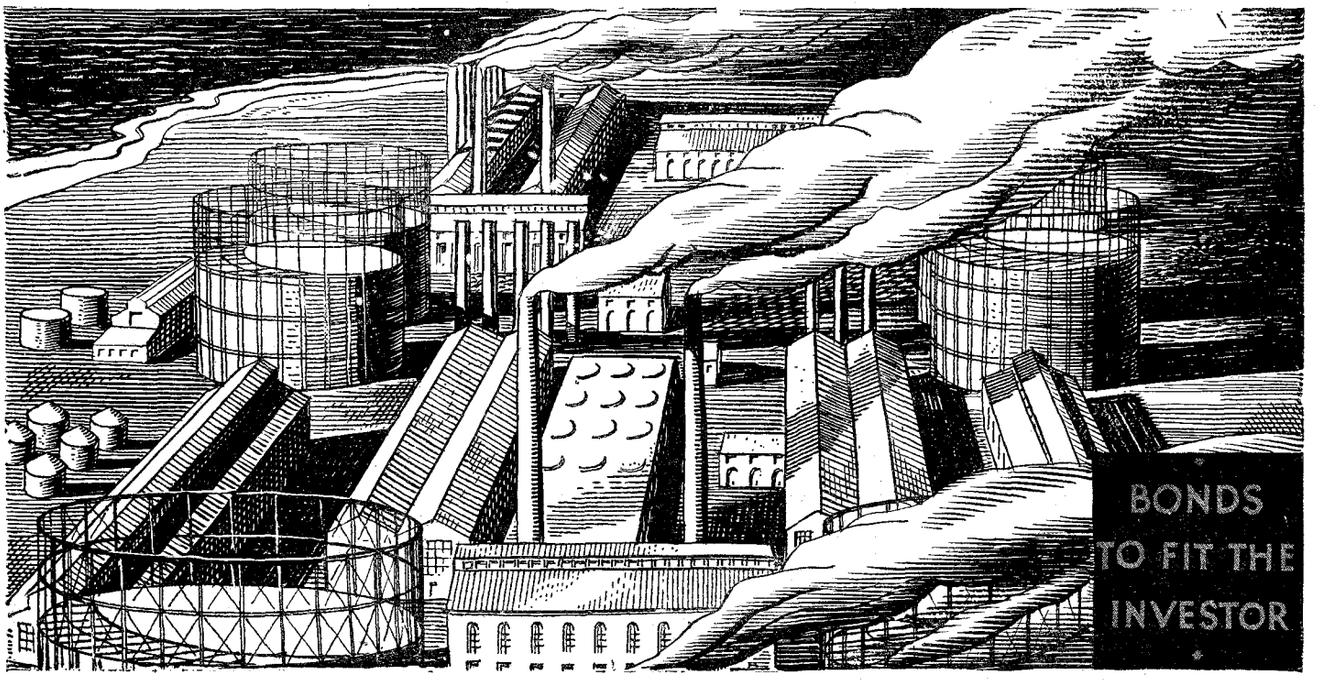
Before quoting a few sample knocks and boosts, it may be well to note just what the Reserve Board did. It took a double action, which helps to account for some of the confusion of opinion. In the first place, following an increase in brokers' loans to a record total of $6,020,000,000, it raised the New York rate to 6 per cent. from 5 per cent., the latter rate having been effective since July of last year, when it was advanced from 4½ per cent. Incidentally, the 5-per-cent. rate still held in the other Reserve Banks during the week following the New York action. As *The Wall Street Journal* notes, this is the first time the New York rate has been as high as 6 per cent. since July 21, 1921. In the second place, the New York Federal Reserve Bank announced that it had lowered its buying rate for bankers' acceptances (bills of exchange "accepted" at a bank, representing commercial transactions, and now widely used) to 5⅛ per cent. from 5¼ per cent. According to *The Wall Street Journal*, the idea behind this "clever expedient" is that "while the rate advance is calculated to have a psychological effect on the speculative movement and bring about a reduction in member bank rediscounting, the money market generally will not suffer," but will doubtless benefit by the increased purchases of acceptances by the Reserve Bank and the consequent addition to the supply of funds in the market.

The background of the Federal Reserve Board's latest activity is thus sketched briefly by Laurence Stern in the New York *World:*

> The Federal Reserve Board issued its original warning against top-heavy speculative absorption of credit early in February. There followed a series of market reactions and rallies as supplementary gestures of discipline were encountered and as the Board applied pressure on the credit market through sale of Government bonds and acceptances.
>
> Industrial prosperity favored advancing stock prices, and each market decline, with its resulting temporary shrinkage of brokers' loans, encouraged the trading community to assume that correction had gone far enough and that the Board was satisfied.
>
> Each advance provoked fresh fears, intensified at month-end periods of credit strain when call rates soared to levels ranging from 12 to 20 per cent. The tug of war between the market and the Board provoked a furor in Congress and moved scores of bankers, business men, and economists to public controversy regarding the Board's policies.
>
> As week after week passed, however, without any indication that differences of opinion among members of the Reserve Board had been resolved, or that it contemplated a deviation from its indirect method of applying pressure through open

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

B.T.U.'s by the Billions



"OUR bill was a trifle more this month . . . or, a trifle less". . . that, for many, sums up their immediate interest in the gas industry. The hundreds of companies providing manufactured gas, their producing plants, reservoirs, and underground distributing systems . . . the natural gas companies, their compressor stations and systems of pipe lines . . . the millions of cubic feet they deliver and the heating quality of their product in B. t. u.'s (British thermal units) . . . all this the general public takes for granted.

This unconcerned acceptance reflects the faith of the public in the soundness of the modern gas industry—a faith which underlies the hundreds of millions of investment dollars back of the industry. It also implies the promise of more capital as it may be needed for future growth—a growth which is being accelerated by the increasing use of gas in industry, and which should be further accelerated as gas is more widely used for the heating of homes and buildings.

In recommending the purchase of conservative bonds secured by gas properties, Halsey, Stuart & Co. has been privileged to serve in two capacities... first, it has played a prominent role in the upbuilding of this essential industry . . . and, second, it has assisted thousands of people to place their surplus funds in safe investments.

For additional information about the investment opportunities in this and other branches of the Public Utility Industry, write for our illustrated booklet, "The Strength of the Utilities."

HALSEY, STUART & CO.

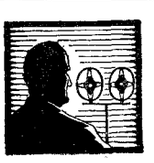
INCORPORATED

CHICAGO, 201 South La Salle Street NEW YORK, 35 Wall Street

AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES

THE PROGRAM THAT DOES MORE THAN ENTERTAIN

Tune in the Halsey, Stuart & Co. Program every Thursday evening. Hear what the Old Counsellor has to say. ✦ This program is



broadcast over a Coast to Coast network of 39 stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company.

9 P. M. Eastern Standard Time
8 P. M. Central Standard Time
7 P. M. Mountain Standard Time
6 P. M. Pacific Standard Time
(Daylight Saving Time one hour later)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE *agreement with Columbus "signed and* SEALED" . . . .

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, disheartened by the reception his plans had met with in Portugal, England and Spain, set out for France to plead for support of his project to find a western route to Asia. Queen Isabella, however, recalled him to the royal camp at Santa Fe. On April 17, 1492, the *agreement between him and their* Catholic Majesties was signed and *sealed.*

Columbus undoubtedly would not have sailed to discover America had the royal agreement been without seal. Careful American investors, reaping their reward in the land of his discovery, have no hesitation in buying investments bearing the guarantee and seal of the General Surety Company. The seal proclaims a guarantee backed by a capital and surplus of $12,500,000 — a guarantee *Irrevocable — Unconditional — Absolute.*

Booklet, "The Seal that Certifies Safety," may be obtained by addressing Home Office, 340 Madison Avenue, New York.

GUARANTEED GENERAL SURETY COMPANY NEW YORK

Identify Safe Investments by this Seal.

GENERAL SURETY COMPANY

Capital and Surplus $12,500,000

Under Supervision Insurance Department State of New York

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

market operations, the stock market gained greater and greater confidence.

But the bank's sudden action now "has undoubtedly clarified the economic atmosphere," is the opinion of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. In the national capital the Washington *Post* holds that it is to the best interests of the stock market itself that the Reserve Board "finally has acted definitely and decisively." The New York *Herald Tribune* finds a distinct virtue in the substitution of "a policy of direct action for one of vacillation, threats and cajolery." "The Board is no longer playing the rôle of the nagging financial housewife, bidding Wall Street set its house in order," we read in the Chicago *Evening Post;* "there is no doubt that the new procedure has strengthened its prestige decidedly." Now, declares the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, "the Board talks a language which the business man and the banker can both understand; and apparently both business men and bankers are satisfied with the situation." Further approval comes from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, Boston *Herald*, New Haven *Register*, Providence *Journal*, Birmingham *News*, St. Joseph *News-Press*, and Chicago *Daily News*.

Turning to the critics, we find the New York *American's* market-writer insisting that Wall Street does not like this Reserve Board "experimenting." He continues:

Neither banker, broker, investor nor trader has a good word for the Federal Reserve. The mildest thing said is that the Board was taking orders. If the "experiment" to correct the stock-market credit position without undermining business prosperity is successful, security owners will forget quickly, and the Reserve System will remain undisturbed. If the stock market gets out of control, however, the Reserve is likely to receive considerable attention from Congress when it convenes early in September. The shock of the surprizing announcement of the higher rate emphasized throughout the Street the huge power that is in the hands of those few men who control Federal Reserve policies. The numerous warnings during 1928 and early 1929 by the Board had prepared the Street for some action, but when a Reserve governor exprest satisfaction with the credit situation a month ago, owners of securities thought all danger was passed. The Street relishes the present Reserve policy of panic-producing mystery even less than it liked the overdone publicity of six months ago.

A warning against "indiscriminate meddling" with the natural movements in the securities markets is sounded by the Philadelphia *Record*. And the Detroit *Free Press* thinks the New York Reserve Bank has "an odd conception of what constitutes service to the country," for professional speculators are not going to be worried by a slight increase in money rates—

But regular business, which is the

Aviation and Unified Engineering

The economic reason behind the formation of such aviation holding companies as Curtiss-Wright Corporation, representing twelve outstanding manufacturing and operating companies may be found in the importance of unified engineering to the public's security in the air.

Unified engineering goes beyond plane and motor design. It includes the engineering of airports, the study of inherently useful transport routes, the uniform engineering training of pilots and mechanics, the testing of the finest instruments and equipment--in brief, every last detail that can increase the present high standard of security in regulated air operations.

The key to both financial and operating success lies in nation-wide standards adopted and rigidly enforced by companies with national organization.

JAMES C. WILLSON & COMPANY

39 Broadway New York

Louisville, Ky.

Through close association with the corporate financing of Curtiss-Wright and Associated Companies, we are in a position to answer inquiries concerning this largest aggregate of invested capital in aviation.

STANDARD DICTIONARY

Superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates

What Do You Want to Be?

What do you want to accomplish? There is probably no ambition or purpose—personal, business, or social—which cannot be realized more completely and more quickly by following the clear, simple guidance of the remarkable new book, "*Thought-Control in Everyday Life*," by James Alexander. It not only tells all about mental processes, but shows you how you may use them to your greatest advantage.

Edwin Markham says:

"'Thought-Control in Everyday Life' is a book of quieting and of strengthening for the long road. It tells us what our mental powers are and how to control them in the direction of a victorious life. There is no better book of the sort: may it prosper, and prosper those who buy it."

Thought-Control in Everyday Life

12mo. Cloth, 275 pages. $2.00, net; $2.14, post-paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ackbone of the country's prosperity, gets a direct slap as a result of the rediscount rate increase and from the very institution supposed to be devoted to its service. A little change in the cost of money may sometimes mean a great deal to those carefully and laboriously building up or managing big, permanent enterprises, which are the backbone of the nation's progress.

The Federal Reserve Board ought to try to remember that it was not created to be a guardian of national morals, but to act as an economic aid.

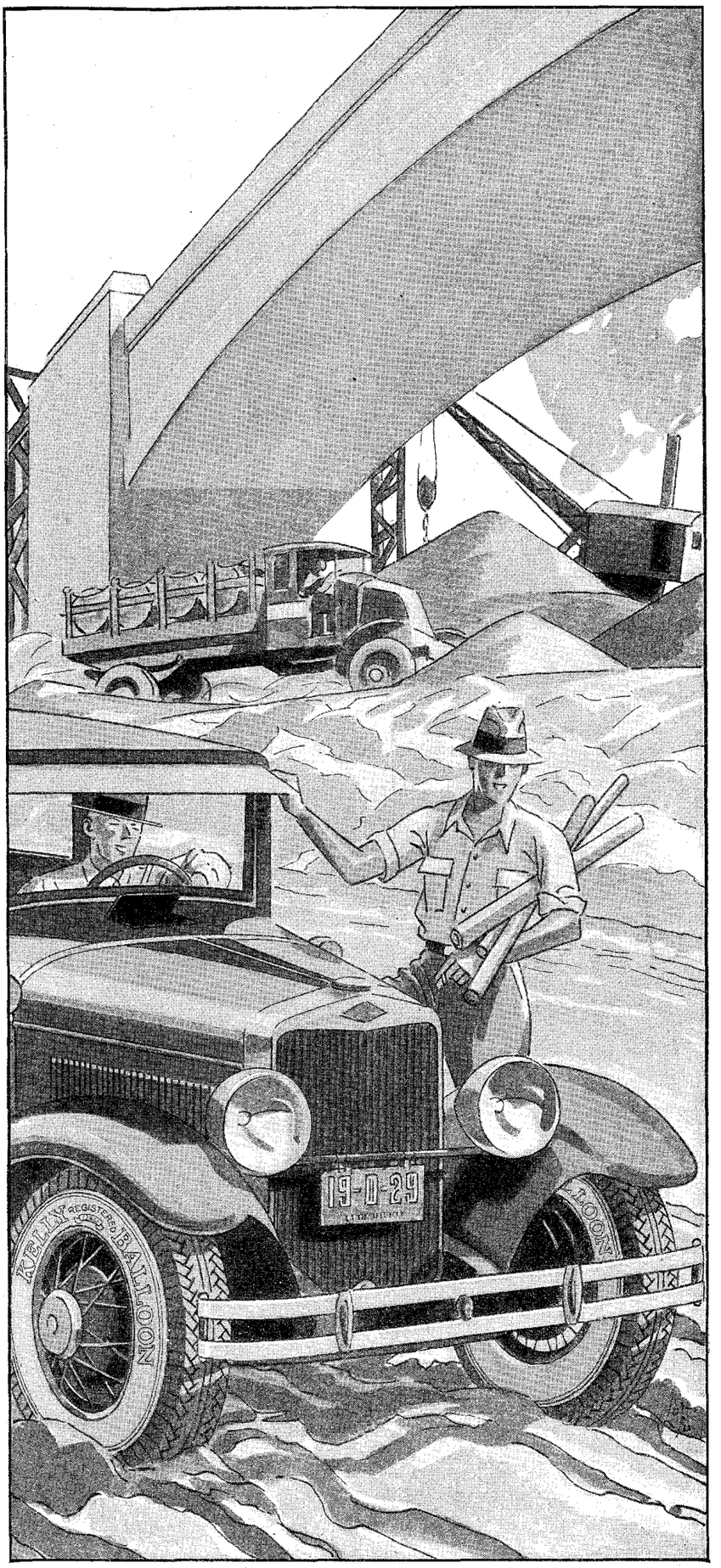
Naturally Washington correspondents are interested in what lies behind the Reserve Board's new policy. David Lawrence of the Consolidated Press says it means "that it will be harder for speculative users of credit to get into the Federal Reserve Banks, directly or indirectly, and that at the same time through the bill (acceptance) policy it will be easier for commercial users to get the money through the new bills that will expand credit for autumn needs." The new policy, says Charles F. Speare, financial writer for the Consolidated Press, is a sensible one, tho it "is a confession of failure of the old one."

Two assumptions seem warranted in connection with the Reserve System's action, says Col. Leonard P. Ayres in the Cleveland Trust Company's *Business Bulletin:*

The first is that the Reserve authorities intend to supplement this action by other steps having for their purpose the facilitating of the financing necessary for meeting the expanded credit needs of autumn business, and of the harvesting and exporting of crops. The second assumption is that they plan to take some course of action to avoid having the rate increase result in attracting gold imports from England. In the absence of these assumptions it would be difficult to reconcile the rate increase of the New York bank at this time with sound banking policy.

Presumably the course of action which the Reserve System will follow will be to begin promptly to build up its holdings of acceptances, and to increase its portfolio of government securities. In these ways it can readily make available the additional credit needed for autumn business, and it can stabilize and ease call money rates, and thereby reduce the probability of attracting gold imports. If such policies are adopted promptly it seems probable that the rate increase will prove beneficial rather than detrimental to business, and even to the security markets.

It still seems probable that the figures for industrial output and for profits in the third-quarter will reach new high levels in many lines, and it is beginning to appear almost equally sure that the momentum of activity and of confidence will carry through to the end of the year in enough lines to insure a long list of new high annual records for 1929 in trade, industry, transportation, and finance. The autumn and holiday trade of retail stores and mail-order houses promises to be better this year than ever before. The earnings of the railroads are likely to reach new high records. Despite the rate increase it does not seem probable that money rates will be so high as to have much restraining effect on business, or to overcome in the security markets the stimulating effects of large earnings.



"Those Kelly Registered Balloons are some tires, aren't they? They look as if they'd stand almost anything."

"That's just what they will do—they're engineered to stand extra stresses the same as this bridge is."

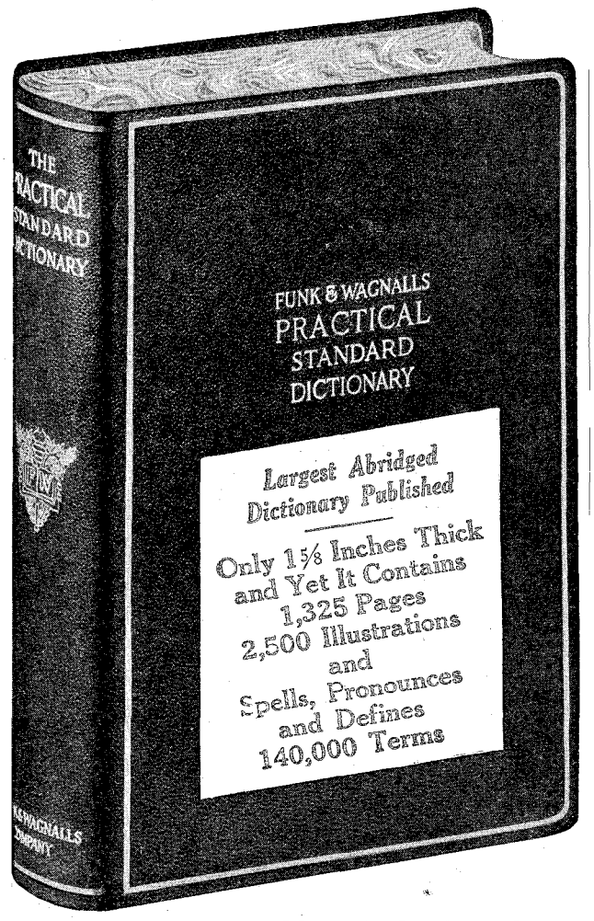
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Your Bookseller Has It

Abilene, Kans.—Bert's Book Store.
Adrian, Mich.—Fisher's Bookstore.
Akron, O.—M. O'Neil Co.; Robinson's Book Store.
Albany, N. Y.—R. Fred Clapp, Inc.; John Skinner; Jos. Green; Brundige's Lavender Book Shop; Stetson-Fisk, Inc.
Albuquerque, New Mex.—Strong's Book Store; New Mexico Book Store; Baptist Book Concern.
Allentown, Pa.—Shafer's; Hess's; Art & Book Shop.
Altoona, Pa.—The William F. Gable Co.
Amarillo, Tex.—Russell & Cockrell.
Ames, Ia.—Reynolds & Iverson; College Book Store; Student Supply Store.
Anaconda, Mont.—Standard Pub. Co.
Anderson, Ind.—Decker Bros.; Cosmopolitan Book Store.
Annapolis, Md.—George J. Davis.
Ann Arbor, Mich.—Slater's; Geo. Wahr.
Appleton, Wis.—P. M. Conkey & Co.; Pettibone-Peabody Co.
Asheville, N. [illegible]—Brown Book Co.
Astoria, Or[illegible]—Astoria Book Store.
Atlanta, [illegible]—Foote & Cook Co.; Lester Book & Station[illegible]; Miller's Book Store; Southern B[illegible]; Davison-Paxon Co.; M. Rich[illegible]; Baptist Book Store.
Atlantic City, [illegible]—Wanamaker & Wanamaker; Womrath & McKee; Doubleday Doran Bookshops; H. Hirshberg; Ernest Keyser.
Auburn, Ala.—Burton's Book Store.
Auburn, N[illegible]—Fogler, Allen; Colwell's.
Augusta, Ga.—[illegible]ty Stat'y Co.; White's.
Augusta, Me.—[illegible]Frank Pierce Store Co.
Aurora, Ill.—Schickler & Miller.
Austin, Tex.—Gammell's Book Store; E. M. Scarbrough & Sons; Univ. Co-Op.; Texas Book Store.
Baltimore, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Norman Remington Co.; Stewart & Co.; Dulany-Vernay Co.; Smith's Book Store; Methodist Prot. Book Concern; Lucas Bros.; J. Edw. Richardson & Co.; Hutzler Bros.; Peabody Book Shop; The May Co.; Baptist Book Store.
Bangor, Me.—Dillingham's Book Store.
Batavia, N. Y.—Carlton M[illegible]
Battle Creek, Mich.—E. [illegible]; Fisher & Co.; Gage's; Wagner Booke Shop.
Beaumont, Tex.—E. Szafir & [illegible]
Bellingham, Wash.—Deerwester Stationery Co.; Montague & McHugh; Griggs Stat'y Co.
Beloit, Wis.—Bredesen Bros.
Berkeley, Cal.—Associated Students' Book Store; Sather Gate Book Shop; Ralston's; Bancroft Book Store.
Berlin, N. H.—The Book Store.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; Hills, McLean & Haskins.
Birmingham, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; Webb Book Co.; L. Pizitz Dry Goods Co.; Baptist Book Store.
Bismarck, N. D.—Harris & Co.
Bloomington, Ill.—W. B. Reed & Co.
Bloomington, Ind.—City Book & Music Co.
Bluefield, W. Va.—Lemkuhl-Shepherd Co.
Boise, Ida.—Ayres'; Cunningham's.
Boston, Mass.—De Wolfe & Fiske Co.; Old Corner Book Store; Jordan-Marsh Co.; R. H. White & Co.; Lauriat's; The Book Shop for Boys & Girls; Hall's Book Shop; The Methodist Book Concern.
Boulder, Colo.—Greenman Stores Co.
Bozeman, Mont.—Phillips Book Store.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Mathew's Bros., Inc.; D. M. Read Co.; F. H. Fargo Co.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Abraham & Straus; Loeser's; Kleinteich's; Womrath's 9 stores; Rodger's Book Store.
Brunswick, Me.—F. W. Chandler & Son.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Ulbrich Co.; J. N. Adam & Co.; Adam, Meldrum & Anderson; Besser's; E. W. Edwards & Sons.
Burlington, Iowa—Gnahn's Book Store.
Burlington, Vt.—McAuliffe's; Univ. Store.
Butte, Mont.—Calkins Co.; Keefe Bros.
Cambridge, Mass.—Amee Bros.; Phillips' Harvard Cooperative Society.
Canandaigua, N. Y.—F. A. DeGraff.
Canton, O.—The News Exchange Co.; Baer's.
Casper, Wyo.—Casper Staty. Co.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Holden-Kahler Co.; Morris Sanford Co.
Champaign, Ill.—Lloyde's; Univ. of Ill. Supply Store; W. Lewis & Sons; G. C. Willis.
Charleston, S. C.—Legerton & Co.
Charleston, W. Va.—S. Spencer Moore; Ashton & Major.
Charlottesville, Va.—Anderson Bros.; University Bookstore.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—T. H. Payne & Co.; Stapp's; D. B. Loveman & Co.
Cheyenne, Wyo.—Klein's.
Chester, Pa.—Spencer Sta. Co.
Chicago, Ill.—Marshall Field's; Brentano's, Inc.; A. Kroch Co.; The Boston Store: Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Davis Dry Goods Co.; Riddle & Wunderle Co.; Liebeck's; Economy Book Shop; Geo. M. Chandler; Geo. Engleke; Greenwood's; "The Fair"; Univ. of Chicago Bookstore; Presbyterian Book Store; The Pilgrim Press; Woodworth's Book Store; E. W. A. Rowles Co.; Womrath's Book Shops; Jansky's Book Shops; Walden Book Shops; The Methodist Book Concern; Workers Book Store; Doubleday Doran Bookshop.
Chico, Cal.—Moerke's Book Store; Chico Book & Stationery Co.
Cincinnati, O.—Stewart & Kidd Co.; The James Book Store; Pounsford Stat'y Co.; Pogue's; The Methodist Book Concern.
Clarksburg, W. Va.—The James & Law Co.
Cleveland, O.—Burrows Bros. Co.; Korner & Wood Co.; Richard Laukhuff; May Co.; Wm. Taylor Sons; University Book Store; Halle Bros.; Higbee Book Shop; The S. Barker Sons Co.; Lamson Bros. Co.
Cohoes, N. Y.—F. Steenbergh.
Colorado Springs, Colo.—"Grimwoods"; Pikes Peak Book; Stat'y. Co.; Their Bookshop.
Columbia, Mo.—Lucas Bros'; Scott's; Missouri Store Co.
Columbia, S. C.—Bryan Co.; State Book Store; Baptist Book Store.
Columbus, Ga.—The White Co.
Columbus, O.—McClelland & Co.; Long's Book Store; Columbus Book Exchange; F. & R. Lazarus; Varsity Shop; Nitschke Bros.
Concord, N. H.—Eastman Co.; Gibson's.
Corvallis, Ore.—University Co-op. Store; Hall's Book Shop.
Cumberland, Md.—Fulton's; Ankeney Co.
Dallas, Ore.—J. C. Hayter.
Dallas, Tex.—[illegible]; Whitmore; J. D. Van [illegible]os.; Schmalzried's; [illegible]; Baptist Book Store.
[illegible]—Woodbury Book Co.
[illegible], Va.—J. F. Parker & Son.
Davenport, Ia.—Harned & Von Maur; J. C. Petersen's Sons Co.; The Book Shop.
Dayton, O.—Pettibone-McLean Co.; The [illegible] Co.; Everybody's Bookshop; [illegible] Johnston Co.
Decatur, Ill.—[illegible] & Esick; McFadden's.
Denver, Colo.—Kendrick-Bellamy Co.; Herrick's; Denver Dry Goods Co.; A. T. Lewis & Son; Kistler Stat'y Co.; Pratt Book Store; Publications Book Store; The Bookery; Auditorium Bookstore; New Corner Bookstore.
Des Moines, Ia.—H. Jesse Miller's Book Store; L. Oransky & Sons; Younker's; McNamara Office Supply Co.; University Book Store; Hyman's Book Store.
Detroit, Mich.—John V. Sheehan Co.; Macauley Bros.; J. L. Hudson Co.; Dennen's; The Methodist Book Concern; Cass-Detroit Book Shop.
Dubuque, Ia.—Buetell Press; C. E. Fitzpatrick; C. F. Cody; Rose's.
Duluth, Minn.—Duluth Glass Block Store; Mabel Ulrich's Book & Print Shop; Fritz Cross Co.; Allan Book, Stamp & Coin Co.
Durham, N. C.—Booklovers' Shop; Durham [illegible] Co.
East St. Louis, Ill.—Baptist Book Store.
Elgin, Ill.—Cowlin's Book Shop.
Elkhart, Ind.—Timmins Stationery Co.
Elmira, N. Y.—MacGreevey's; Derby's; Rubin Bros.
El Paso, Tex.—Norton Bros. Co.
Emporia, Kan.—Eckdall & McCarty Book & Stat'y Co.; Samuel's Bookstore.
Enid, Okla.—Varsity Shop; John J. Vater.
Erie, Pa.—Erie D. G. Co.; Trask, Prescott & Richardson; Erie Book Co.
Eugene, Ore.—University of Oregon Co-op.; McMorran & Washburne; Coe Stat'y Co.
Eureka, Cal.—C. O. Lincoln Co.
Evanston, Ill.—Williams S. Lord, Inc.; H. E. Chandler & Co.
Evansville, Ind.—Smith & Butterfield Co.; Fisher's; Geupel Bros.; Conner's.
Fargo, N. D.—Commercial Stationers, Inc.
Flint, Mich.—M. E. Carlton Co.
Fort Collins, Colo.—Evans'; Miller's.
Fort Dodge, Ia.—Stevens & Hogan Co.
Fort Smith, Ark.—Morrow's; Boston Store.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Lehman's; Baade-Keil Co.; Wolf & Dessauer.
Fort Worth, Tex.—E. R. Conner Co.; "The Fair"; Bert Barber's Book Store.
Fresno, Cal.—H. S. Crocker Co.; C. A. Staples; Fresno Book Shop; Gottschalk & Co.
Galesburg, Ill.—Stromberg & Tenny; Temple & Carroll.
Galveston, Tex.—Purdy's; Ohlendorf's; Chas. Daferner.
Gary, Ind.—The Tribe of "K." Ind.
Geneva, N. Y.—B. W. Scott; [illegible] Store.
Golden, Colo.—F. R. Robinson.
Grand Forks, N. D.—R. B. [illegible]
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Herpolsheimer's; Smith-
ter Book Co.; Raymer's; Franklin's.
Great Falls, Mont.—McKee Stationery Co.; B. W. Porter & Co.
Greencastle, Ind.—Hamilton's Book Store.
Greensboro, N. C.—Wills Book & Stat'y Co.
Greenville, S. C.—W. H. Houston & Bro.
Hagerstown, Md.—R. M. Hays & Bro.
Hamilton, O.—H. Wuebbold & Co.; Stationery & Office Supply Co.
Hanover, Pa.—J. W. Fischer & Co.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Aurand's Old Book Store; Cotterel-Ebner Co.; Pomeroy's Inc.; Evangelical Book Store; The Bookshop.
Hartford, Conn.—Witkower's; G. Fox & Co.; Brown, Thompson & Co.; Edwin V. Mitchell; Wise Smith Co.
Hastings, Nebr.—B. M. Simms.
Haverhill, Mass.—Mitchell & Co.
Hays, Kan.—R. S. Markwell.
Helena, Mont.—Helena Office Supply Co.
Hillsdale, Mich.—Hennessey's Book Shop.
Holyoke, Mass.—Fitzgerald Book & Art Co.
Hot Springs, Ark.—Steigler Bros.; Wyatt's.
Houston, Tex.—T. Pillot Co.; Parrish's; Wit and Wisdom Book Shop; Lamar Book Store.
Huntington, Ind.—Barnhart's.
Huntington, W. Va.—Cox & Campbell, Inc.
Hutchinson, Kan.—Book & Art Store.
Independence, Kan.—A. S. Case.
Independence, Mo.—H. R. Mills & Son.
Indianapolis, Ind.—W. K. Stewart Co.; L. S. Ayres & Co.; Kautz Stat'y. Co.
Iowa City, Ia.—Univ. Bookstore; Ries'.
Ithaca, N. Y.—Corner Book Store; Triangle Bookstore; Cornell Co-op. Store.
Jackson, Mich.—A. Graver.
Jackson, Miss.—Baptist Book Store.
Jacksonville, Fla.—H. & W. B. Drew Co.; Baptist Book House.
Jacksonville, Ill.—[illegible]
Janesville, Wis.—James Sutherland & Son.
Johnson City, Tenn.—The Office Supply Co.
Johnstown, Pa.—Wm. B. Waters & Bro.; Penn. Traffic Co.; H. M. Berkey & Co.
Joliet, Ill.—Henley-Relyea; Joliet Book Co.
Joplin, Mo.—J. W. King, T. W. Osterloh.
Junction City, Kan.—Edward H. Shane.
Kalamazoo, Mich.—Beecher, Kymer & Patterson; Gilmore Bros.
Kankakee, Ill.—Kankakee Book Store; Rondy's Book Store.
Kansas City, Kan.—Dougherty Stat'y. Co.; J. C. Rawles & Co.; Tibbs'.
Kansas City, Mo.—Emery Bird Thayer D. G. Co.; Cramer's; Kansas City Book Exchange; Amer. Baptist Pub. Soc.; Fred Harvey; Methodist Book Concern; Jones Store Co.; Baptist Book Dept.
Klamath Falls, Ore.—Underwood's Pharmacy.
Knoxville, Tenn.—Hill, McTeer Co.; Doll's; Miller's.
Kokomo, Ind.—W. H. Turner Co.; Sweet's Bookshop.
La Crosse, Wis.—Hoeschler Bros.; Weis' Williams Office Supply Co.
Lafayette, Ind.—The Ray M. Southworth Co.; Decker Bros.
Lancaster, O.—Lancaster Bookshop; Gillespie's Book Store.
Lancaster, Pa.—L. B. Herr & Son; Barr's Ream's, Inc.
Lansing, Mich.—J. F. Crotty; Emery-Pratt, Michigan School Service, Inc.
Lawrence, Kan.—University Book Store; Rowland's Bookstore; The Book Nook.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Kiser's; Geiger's.
Lebanon, Pa.—Bollman's.
Lewiston, Ida.—Kling's; Schick & Howe.
Lewiston, Me.—Berry Paper Co.; B. Peck.
Lexington, [illegible]—Lyon & Clay Book Store.
Lima, [illegible]—Bell's Book Store.
Lincoln, Neb.—Miller & Paine; H. Herpolsheimer Co.; [illegible] Book Store; College Book Store; Co-Operative Bookstore.
Little Rock, Ark.—Allsopp & Chapple; Gus Blass Co.; Baptist Book House.
Livingston, Mont.—Scheuber Drug Co.; Saxe & Fryer.
Logansport, Ind.—Seybold D. G. Co.; Neff's.
Long Beach, Cal.—Buffum's; Hewitt's.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Fowler Bros.; Holmes Book Co.; C. C. Parker; Powner's Book Store; Broadway Dept. Store; "Bullocks"; A. E. Little & Co.; Robinson's, H. S. Crocker Co., Inc.; Rogers Book Shop, Lofland & Russell; The May Company, Campbell Book Store; Co-Op. Univ. of Cal., Southern Branch; Co-Op. Univ. of Southern California; Hollywood Book Store; Stationer's Corporation; O. W. Smith.
Louisville, Ky.—W. K. Stewart Co.; Kaufman-Strauss Co.; Stewart Dry Goods Co.; Baptist Book Concern.
Lynchburg, Va.—J. P. Bell & Co., Inc.
Lynden, Wash.—Y. H. Tromp.

The Wonder-Book of

The Only Dictionary Awarded the Grand Prize (Highest Award) by the International Jury of Awards at the Sesquicentennial Exposition, Philadelphia.



Sapphire Blue Flexible Fabrikoid Binding

Gold Lettering and Ornamentation; Weight 3 lbs. 5 oz. Bible Paper; Marbled Edges; Indexed; 9½ ins. High; 6¾ ins. Wide

ONLY $6.00!

Greatest Dictionary Value Ever Offered

ONLY
GIVE EVERYBODY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the English Language!

An Unequaled Achievement in Dictionary Making

A truly marvelous book of information, being the largest and latest abridgment of the colossal Funk & Wagnalls Unabridged New Standard Dictionary which cost over $1,500,000.00 to produce!

IN THE HOME

It is indispensable, taking the burden off parents' shoulders by giving clear answers to the thousand and one questions asked by the young folks.

IN THE SCHOOL

It is the popular authority with teachers and pupils, its convenient size, modernity, and immense scope making an irresistible appeal.

The Practical Standard Dictionary Answers a Million Questions

New from Cover to Cover

The Funk & Wagnalls Practical Standard Dictionary defines the very newest words and phrases in our language, such as *audiometer, Dail Eireann, Fascist, robot, spumone, television, milline, radiophone, synura, vactuphone, vitamin,* etc. It brings to you the very newest meanings of old terms and brings you down-to-the-minute information on all the changes taking place in our language.

Contains 2,500 Illustrations

And these illustrations really illustrate—they mean something. Prepared by skilled artists, accurate to the finest detail, and passed upon by experts in various sciences and arts, they bear the stamp of authority.

A Dictionary That Answers Every Purpose

In schools, in business offices, in homes—for teachers, doctors, lawyers, writers—for public speakers, students, men of affairs—for club women, business women, society women, and women directing home affairs—for parents who are training their children in that priceless accomplishment, the correct use of our language—for all who speak, read, or write English, or who desire to do so, this volume will prove a never-failing guide of sterling worth.

Ideal for Gift-Giving

The Practical Standard Dictionary measures up to the highest standards of beauty and impressiveness as a gift. In addition, this authoritative book will be in daily use among those to whom you give it, and thus will prove a constant reminder of your thoughtfulness.

Highly Endorsed

Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor New York University, New York: "A marvel of condensation, range, and up-to-dateness."

P. E. Campbell, A.B., LL.D., President University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon: "More nearly meets the needs of the average person than any dictionary I have seen before."

Arnold Bennett, Famous Novelist: "The work I consult most often (twice or thrice daily) is Funk & Wagnalls Practical Standard Dictionary."

Marvelous Value

Think of it! This matchless dictionary—the newest, and the largest abridged dictionary published—for a total of only $6.26 (carriage prepaid), bound in Flexible Fabrikoid, printed on Bible paper from new clear type. With thumb-notch index! Don't delay! Get your order in at once.

OTHER BINDINGS OF THE SAME GREAT BOOK:

BIBLE PAPER EDITION

Size 6¾ x 9½ x 1¾ Inches

Full Flexible Leather, gilt edge paper, boxed, $7.50, net; post-paid, $7.76

Cloth, $5, net; post-paid, $5.26

REGULAR PAPER EDITION

Size 7½ x 10⅜ x 3 Inches

Buckram, $6, net; post-paid, $6.34 Cloth, $5, net; post-paid, $5.34

Sold at all Bookstores or Order Direct on Coupon in Corner

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

His Name Is in This List

Lynn, Mass.—R. S. Bauer Co.; Jerry Costello; T. W. Rogers Co.
Macon, Ga.—J. W. Burke.
Madison, Wis.—University Cooperative Co.; Moseley Book Co.; Brown Book Shop; Hawthorne Book Shop.
Manhattan, Kan.—Endacott's Book Store.
Manitowoc, Wis.—J. Bigel & Sons; Fechter's.
Marion, O.—Chas. G. Wiant.
Marshfield, Ore.—Coos Bay Stat'y. Co.
Marysville, Cal.—G. W. Hall.
McMinnville, Ore.—Harper Jamieson.
Memphis, Tenn.—Clarke's; Taylor's; Lowenstein's; The New Bry's.
Miami, Fla.—Burdine's; Cromer-Cassel's.
Middletown, Conn.—Hazen's Book Store.
Milwaukee, Wis.—DesForges; Hampel's; Gimbel's; The H. H. West Co.; The Herzfeld Phillipson Co.; The Milwaukee Bookshop.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Power's; Dayton's; Mabel Ulrich's Book & Print Shop; Donaldson's; Augsburg Pub. House; Farnham's; Miller-Davis Co.
Missoula, Mont.—Office Supply Co.
Mobile, Ala.—L. Hammel Co.; Reiss'.
Modesto, Cal.—The L. M. Morris Company.
Moline, Ill.—Carlson Bros., Inc.
Monmouth, Ill.—Writz's; McQuiston's.
Montgomery, Ala.—"Fair."
Moscow, Ida.—R. Hodgins.
Muncie, Ind.—C. A. Penzel.
Muskegon, Mich.—Daniel's.
Muskogee, Okla.—Chicago Book Store.
Nashville, Tenn.—Presbyterian Book Store; Lamar & Whitmore; Zibart Bros.; Mills'.
Newark, N. J.—L. Bamberger & Co.; Hahne & Co.; Baker Printing Co.; Grover Bros.
Newark, O.—T. M. Edmiston.
New Bedford, Mass.—Hutchinson & Co.
New Britain, Conn.—Beacon Book Shop.
New Brunswick, N. J.—Strauss'; Reed's.
New Haven, Conn.—E. P. Judd Co.; Whitlock's; Schartenberg's.
New Orleans, La.—S. D. Siler; F. F. Hansell; D. H. Holmes & Co.; Maison-Blanche.
Newton, Kans.—Phil. M. Anderson.
New York, N. Y.—Brentano's; Macy's; Wanamaker's; Gimbel's; Lord & Taylor Book Store; Womrath's 26 Stores; Bloomingdale's; Scribner's; Putnam's; Dutton's, Inc.; Pennsylvania Terminal Book Shop; Barclay Bookshop; Doubleday Doran Book Shops; McDevitt-Wilson Co.; The Sherwood Co.; Himebaugh & Browne; Ball & Wilde; Stern Bros.; Sunwise Turn Book Shop; McCreery Book Shop; The Methodist Book Concern: Barnes & Noble, Inc.; Wm. Freeman & Son; Schaffer Book & Stat'y. Co.; Atlantic Book Stores.
Northampton, Mass.—Bridgman & Lyman; Hampshire Book Shop.
Norwich, Conn.—The Cranston Co.
Oakland, Cal.—Smith Bros.; Dewitt's Inc.; Western Book & Tract Co.; Capwell's; Dalton Bros.; Holmes Book Co.; Schlessingers; Capwell, Sullivan & Furth.
Odgen, Utah.—The Bramwell Company; Veasy-Clements; Ogden Bookstore.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—Oklahoma Book Co.; Parlette-Doyle; Stealey Book & Pub. Co.; Messenger Book House; Venable's.
Okmulgee, Okla.—Robert Cooke Co.
Olympia, Wash.—The Book Store.
Omaha, Neb.—Matthew's; Hayden Bros.; Brandeis; Kieser's; W. A. Hixenbaugh & Co.
Orono, Me.—University Store Co.
Orlando, Fla.—O'Neal-Branch Co.
Oshkosh, Wis.—Hein's Book & Art Stores.
Ottumwa, Ia.—J. G. Parks.
Owatonna, Minn.—Gericke's Drug Store.
Paducah, Ky.—D. E. Wilson.
Palo Alto, Cal.—Palo Alto Book Store.
Paris, Texas,—Alexander Book Co.
Pasadena, Cal.—A. C. Vroman, Inc.; H. F. Brown; Hunter & Williams; F. Devillibies Co.
Paterson, N. J.—Inglis Stationery Co.; Meyer Bros.; White's Book Shop; Quackenbush Co.
Pendleton, Ore.—Frazier's Book Store.
Pensacola, Fla.—Johnson's; Rox's.
Peoria, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; Jacquin & Co.
Petersburg, Va.—T. S. Beckwith Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Wanamaker's; Strawbridge & Clothier; Gimbel's; Lit Bros.; Leary's Book Store; Campion & Co.; Snellenburg's; Archway Book Store; Peter Reilly; Presbyterian Book Store; American Baptist Publication Society; Geo. W. Jacobs Co.; Charles Sessler; A. R. Womrath, Inc.; Brentano's.
Phoenix, Ariz.—Berryhill Co.; Miller-Sterling.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Jos. Horne Co.; Jones Book Shop; Kaufmann's; J. R. Weldin Co.; Harrison J. Hays; W. B. Hodby; Gimbel's; United Presbyterian Board of Pub.; Presbyterian Book Store; Priscilla Guthrie, Inc.; Earle A. Kirner Co.; The Methodist Book Concern.
Plymouth, Mass.—A. S. Burbank.
Pocatello, Ida.—Rork's Cosi Store.
Pomona, Calif.—McKendrick Bros.
Pontiac, Mich.—Brown Bros.
Port Huron, Mich.—David McTaggart Co.
Portland, Me.—Loring, Short & Harmon; Porteous, Mitchel & Braun.
Portland, Ore.—J. K. Gill Co.; Meier & Frank Co.; Hyland's; A. W. Schmale.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—College Bookstore.
Prescott, Ariz.—Acker's Book Store; Peterson, Brooke & Steiner.
Providence, R. I.—The R. L. James Book Co.; Preston & Rounds Co.; Callender, McAuslin & Troup Co.; The Book Shop.
Pullman, Wash.—Students Book Co.; Watts Pharmacy.
Quincy, Ill.—O. F. Miller & Co.
Raleigh, N. C.—A. Williams Co.; J. E. Thiem; Baptist Book Shop.
Reading, Pa.—Eagle Book Store; J. G. Hintz.
Reno, Nev.—Reno Stat'y Co.; Armanko Stat'y Co.
Richmond, Ind.—Bartel Rohe & Rosa; Nicholson & Bro.
Richmond, Va.—Bell Book & Stat'y Co.; Hunter & Co.; Miller & Rhoads, Inc.; Presbyterian Com. of Pub.; Lamar & Whitmore; L. P. Levy Co.; Baptist Book Store.
Roanoke, Va.—Caldwell-Sites; Roanoke Staty. Co.
Rochester, Minn.—Mabel Ulrich's Book & Print Shop; H. S. Adams.
Rochester, N. Y.—Scrantom's, Inc.; Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Clarence W. Smith; E. W. Edwards & Son.
Rockford, Ill.—D. J. Stewart; C. V. Weise.
Rock Island, Ill.—Augustana Book Concern.
Rockland, Me.—Fuller-Cobb, Inc.; Huston, Tuttle, Inc.; Knox Bookstore.
Rome, Ga.—Rome Book Co.; Wyatt's.
Rutland, Vt.—The Tuttle Co.; G. E. Chalmers.
Sacramento, Cal.—Purnell Stationery; H. S. Crocker Co.; Weinstock, Lubin Co.; Levinson's; H. E. Jones Bookstore.
Saginaw, Mich.—Kelsey's; Connerry-Palmer Co.; M. W. Tanner D. G. Co.
St. Joseph, Mo.—W. Schroeder Book Store; Smith's Bookstore; Mannschreck's.
St. Louis, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller; Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney's; Famous-Barr D. G. Co.; Doubleday Doran Bookshop; Conrad Witter; Presbyterian Book Store; Eden Pub. House; May Dept. Stores Co.; Concordia Pub. House.
St. Paul, Minn.—St. Paul Book & Staty. Co.; The Golden Rule; Crist Book Shop; Emporium Merc. Co.; Mabel Ulrich's Book & Print Shop.
St. Petersburg, Fla.—Palm Book Shop.
Salem, Mass.—The Book Shop; Jerry Costello.
Salem, Ore.—Patton Bros.; Commercial Book Store; Atlas Book Store.
Salisbury, Md.—White & Leonard.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Deseret Book Co. Theater Book Shop; Pembroke Co.
San Angelo, Tex.—Holcomb Blanton Ptg. Co.
San Antonio, Tex.—Power's; Joske's Dept. Store; Nic Tengg; Wolff & Marx Co.
San Diego, Cal.—Stationer's Corporation; Hutton's; Batterton's; Arey-Jones Co.
Sandusky, O.—The C. F. Denzer Company.
San Francisco, Cal.—The White House"; The Emporium; Holmes'; Elder's; Neal Stratford & Kerr; Robertson's; City of Paris D. G. Co. Book Dept.; H. S. Crocker Co., Inc.; J. W. Stacey; The Methodist Book Concern; Gelber-Lilienthal Co.; Wallendorf Book Co.
San Jose, Cal.—Hill's; Winch & Marshall; Curtis M. Lindsay.
Santa Ana, Cal.—Santa Ana Book Store.
Santa Barbara, Cal.—Osborne's Book Store; Copeland's Book Shop; Tecolote Book Shop.
Santa Cruz, Cal.—H. E. Irish.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Santa Fe Book & Staty. Co.
Santa Rosa, Cal.—Corrick's Book Store.
Savannah, Ga.—Silva's Book Shop.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Union Book Co., Inc.; Johnson's Gift Shop.
Scranton, Pa.—Reisman's Book Store; Scranton Dry Goods Co.; The Book Shop.
Seattle, Wash.—Frank B. Wilson; Lowman & Hanford Co.; The Book Mart; Shorey's; Univ. Book Store; Frederick & Nelson; Linholm's; McDougal & Southwick; "The Bon Marche."
Sedalia, Mo.—Scott's Book Shop.
Shreveport, La.—Hirsch & Leman Co.; Baptist Book Store.
Sioux City, Ia.—Martin Co.; Davidson's.
Sioux Falls, S. D.—Sioux Falls Bk. & Sta. Co.
South Bend, Ind.—The Book Shop; Robertson Bros. Co.
Spartanburg, S. C.—The DuPre Book Co.
Spokane, Wash.—John W. Graham & Co.
Springfield, Ill.—Coe Bros.; F. R. Simmons.
Springfield, Mass.—Johnson's; Forbes & Wallace; Meekins, Packard & Wheat Bookshop.
Springfield, Mo.—Browne Bros.; Heer's.
Springfield, O.—Pierce & Co.
Stamford, Conn.—Stamford Book Store, Inc.
Stanford University, Cal.—The Stanford Bookstore.
Staunton, Va.—Beverly Book Co.; Bear Book Co.
Stillwater, Minn.—Stillwater Book & Sty. Co.
Stockton, Cal.—Tredway Bros., Inc.
Streator, Ill.—D. Heenan Merc. Co.
Sunbury, Pa.—J. U. Mentz.
Superior, Wis.—Roth Bros.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. Y. Foote Co.; Bailey's; Everybody's Book Shop; E. Mundy's; Dey Bros. Book Shop.
Tacoma, Wash.—Martin's; Rhodes'; Book Exchange; Rosenberg's; Fisher Co.
Tampa, Fla.—Tampa Book & Staty. Co.; Shaw-Clayton Staty. Co.
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. Herz.
Texarkana, Tex.—Presbyterian Com. of Pub.
Tiffin, O.—The Good Office Supply Co.
Toledo, O.—Lasalle & Koch Book Shop; Lion D. G. Co.; Franklin Ptg. & Eng. Co.; Lamson Bros. Co.
Topeka, Kan.—Zercher's; Hall's; Kan. Bk. Co.
Trenton, N. J.—Travers Book Store; Stoll Blank Book & Sta. Co.; S. P. Dunham & Co.
Troy, N. Y.—Robert H. Hill & Co.; Troy Book & Staty. Co.
Tucson, Ariz.—Moore & O'Neal; Hester Hunter's Bookshop; Wyatt's Bookshop.
Tulsa, Okla.—Tulsa Book Shop; Boatright B. & S. Co.; Miller's Old Book Store.
Twin Falls, Ida.—Clos Book Store.
Tyler, Tex.—R. L. Bryan.
Union, Ore.—L. A. Wright.
Urbana, Ill.—Engineers Co-Op. Society.
Utica, N. Y.—Grant's Book Shop, Inc.
Vallejo, Cal.—Smith's Bookstore.
Valparaiso, Ind.—M. E. Bogarte Book Co.
Vincennes, Ind.—C. S. Miller Drug & St. Co.
Waco, Tex.—Sanger Bros.; N. H. Smith's.
Walla Walla, Wash.—Clark's Book Store.
Washington, D. C.—"Brentano's"; Woodward & Lothrop; Wm. Ballantyne & Sons; W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.; S. Kann Sons Co.; Luther M. Cornwall; Paul Pearlman; The Big Book Shop.
Waterbury, Conn.—Davis & Nye; Louis Mohill's Book Store.
Watertown, N. Y.—C. R. Allen Co., Inc.; Edson E. Robinson, Inc.
Watertown, S. D.—D. F. Jones Drug Co.
Waukegan, Ill.—Allen's; Pearce's.
Wellington, Kan.—Brown's Bookstore.
Wenatchee, Wash.—C. H. Armstrong.
Westfield, Ind.—Union Bible Sem. Book Store.
Wichita, Kan.—Goldsmith Book & Stationery Co.; C. A. Tanner & Co.; F. G. Orr & Co.; Allen Book & Shoe Co.; Innes Co.
Wichita Falls, Tex.—Lovelace Book Store.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Long's; Fowler, Dick & Walker; Pomeroy's, Inc.; Wide Awake Book Shop; Deemer & Co.; Kressley's.
Williamsport, Pa.—Geo. B. Wolf; H.Y. Otto; H. G. Phillips Supply House.
Wilmington, Del.—"Butler's, Inc."; Greenwood Bookshop.
Wilmington, N. C.—C. W. Yates & Co.; Northam's Book & Staty. Co.
Winona, Minn.—The Williams Book Store.
Winston-Salem, N. C.—W. H. Watkins.
Worcester, Mass.—Davis & Banister; Denholm & McKay Co.
York, Pa.—Regal Co.; Wagner's Bookstore.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. McKelvey Co.; C. H. Krauter Co.; Strouss-Hirshberg Co.
Zanesville, O.—Edminston Book & Staty. Co.

If your Bookseller is out of stock of Funk & Wagnalls Practical Standard Dictionary, don't take a substitute, but order direct on this coupon.

Dig. 8-24-29

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

I enclose $6.26* for which please send me Funk & Wagnalls Practical Standard Dictionary. Bible Paper. Flexible Fabrikold Binding, like illustration.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

State.....

*Make your remittance $5.26 if you wish the cloth binding, Bible paper; $7.76 if you wish the full flexible leather binding, Bible paper; $6.34 if you wish the Buckram binding, regular paper; $5.34 if you wish the cloth binding, regular paper.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

East *and* West
A New Travel Plan

A new world-wide service under the joint auspices of the *Cunard Line* and the *Nippon Yusen Kaisha . . . two of the world's outstanding steamship organizations* . . . a new era in the annals of independent travel; endless variations in itineraries. Fare . . . $983 up.

Special literature on request to Your Local Agent or Tourist Department

CUNARD LINE
25 Broadway, New York
or
N.Y.K. LINE
8-10 Bridge Street New York 545 Fifth Avenue

Deaf Hear Again Through New Aid

Earpiece No Bigger Than Dime Wins Enthusiastic Following Ten-Day Free Trial Offer

After twenty-five years devoted exclusively to the manufacture of scientific hearing-aids, the Dictograph Products Co., Inc., Dept. 921H, 220 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y., has just perfected a new model Acousticon that represents the greatest advance yet made in the re-creation of hearing for the deaf. This latest Acousticon is featured by a tiny earpiece no bigger than a dime. Through this device, sounds are clearly and distinctly transmitted to subnormal ears with wonderful benefit to hearing and health alike. The makers offer an absolutely free trial for 10 days to any person who may be interested, and a letter will bring one of these remarkable aids to your home for a thorough and convincing test. Send them your name and address today! Advt.

Scott's Creeping Bent for Perfect Lawns!

Sod in six weeks. A rich, velvety stretch of lawn that chokes out weeds before they can grow! A deep, thick, uniform turf that's everlasting and that makes your home a beauty spot.

The New Super-Lawn

Instead of sowing seed, you plant stolons or the chopped grass—and in a few weeks you have a luxuriant lawn like the deep green pile of a Turkish carpet. Read all about this unusual grass in our illustrated booklet "Bent Lawns." Mailed on request. Fall is the best time to plant.

O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO.
559 Main Street, Marysville, Ohio

Why tolerate Pimples Blackheads and Dandruff?
Cuticura Soap
and Cuticura Ointment
will quickly and economically purify and preserve your skin and hair

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 7.—The British Labor Government appoints Sir Percy Loraine High Commissioner to Egypt, to succeed Lord Lloyd, resigned.

August 8.—Negotiations between representatives of Russia and China, in Manchuli, Manchuria, over the Chinese seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway are reported broken down.

Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, informs the reparations conference at The Hague that Great Britain will not compromise on her objections to the Young plan, but will insist on the Spa percentages of distribution.

August 9.—Premier Briand of France states publicly that he does not believe that the international conference at Geneva on the Young plan for reparations will fail "because one Power will not agree with the five others."

August 10.—The *Graf Zeppelin* reaches Friedrichshafen from Lakehurst, New Jersey, having covered the distance of 4,200 miles in 55 hours and 24 minutes.

Philip Snowden, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, declares at the international conference on the Young plan that the British will not yield in demanding application of the Spa percentages to the division of the total German annuities, redistribution of the unconditional part of the annuities, and revision of the plan for deliveries in kind.

August 11.—Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain announces, in regard to the British position on the Young plan, that "in view of the statements so widely made on the Continent that Mr. Snowden is bluffing, I want to make it perfectly clear that the claim he has been making that Great Britain has now come to the limit of bearing unfair burdens has all our support."

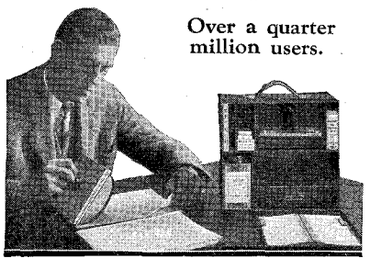
August 12.—The International Advertising Conventon meets in Berlin, Germany, the opening session being marked by an attack by Lord Riddell, British newspaper owner, on the American tariff policy.

A group of revolutionaries are defeated in their attempt to take the town of Cumana, a few miles from Caracas, Venezuela.

August 13.—British and Belgian delegates to the international reparations conference at The Hague are reported to have informed French and German delegates that Great Britain and Belgium have decided on definite dates for evacuation of the Rhineland. Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, demands that Great Britain shall receive $10,800,000 more than is allotted her under the Young plan, and about $19,200,000 annually from unconditioned German payments.

DOMESTIC

August 7.—Simultaneous announcement is made in Washington and Ottawa of the appointment of Associate Justice Willis Vandevanter, of the United States Supreme Court, and Eugene Lafleur, Canadian lawyer, as the Arbitral Commission to consider the sinking of the rum-running schooner *I'm Alone* off the Louisiana coast by a Coast Guard patrol boat.



A Print Shop on Your Desk

The biggest Multistamp could hide under your hat and costs only $25.00 completely equipped, but it will duplicate LETTERS, POST CARDS, NOTICES, FORMS, MENUS, TAGS, LABELS, DRAWINGS, HANDWRITING. Prints on paper, cloth, wood—any smooth surface. **Guaranteed.**

Saves Time—Money—Delays

Just write, typewrite or draw on a dry stencil, snap it onto Multistamp. Roll off the prints, perfect copies—40 to 60 per minute—right at your desk. No type to set. No moving parts. Anyone can operate it easily. Inks from the inside.

LETTER-SIZE $25.00
POST-CARD SIZE $15.00
RUBBER-STAMP SIZE $7.50
All Three in Handsome Metal Cabinet $50.00
(Prices F. O. B. Factory)

MULTISTAMP
REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE
Write for Catalog and Samples of Work
THE MULTISTAMP COMPANY, INC.
West 21st Street, Norfolk, Va.
Agencies in most principal cities
Salesmen & Dealers wanted in a few open territories.

THE EDUCATION OF THE WILL
by *Jules Payot*, Rector of the Academy of Aix, France. Authorized translation. Thirty editions in fifteen years. Shows the way to success and happiness by proper training of the will. Will make life over for you. *12mo, cloth, $1.75; by mail $1.89.* Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

Learn A Foreign Language BY EAR!
This New Easy Way

NO tedious study! No grammar drill! No phonetic practise! No high-priced teacher! You learn at home—in your spare time! After a few spare minutes a day for a few weeks, you can actually speak a foreign language—as easily as if you had studied it abroad.

French German
Spanish Italian

Would you like to speak French as the Frenchmen speak it? Would you like to converse with confidence and ease in German? Spanish? Would you like to speak Italian with the real Italian accent?

You can do it—it's easy by this simplified, *natural* way. You learn BY EAR—by actual hearing—actually listening to the correct pronunciation—actually imitating the sounds. It's just like learning a new tune. Just as fascinating as playing a game. Yet so practical that already thousands have learned to speak foreign languages through this extraordinary method.

Send for FREE Book

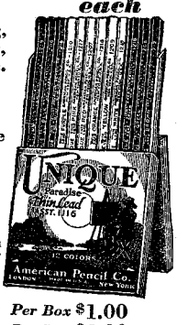
Don't deny yourself the cultural benefits and business advantages that the ability to speak another language brings. Learn about the remarkable Language Phone Ear Method now. Recognized throughout the world for its speed and effectiveness. Used by professors in leading universities. No cost—no obligation. Send now for FREE descriptive Book, illustrated from life, and full details of special trial offer.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
Dept. 1235 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

20 Colors
UNIQUE
TRADE MARK REGD
THIN LEAD
COLORED PENCIL
Makes fine lines in color for
Checking, Underscoring,
Map Coloring, Sketching,
Marking Blueprints, etc.
10¢ each
Essential in every
Office, Drafting Room,
Studio, School and Home

Blue	Pink
Red	Lt. Green
Green	Maroon
Yellow	Sepia
Purple	Mauve
Brown	Dark Red
Black	Olive Green
Orange	Chr. Yellow
White	Violet
Lt. Blue	Vermilion



12 Colors (Asst. No. 1116) Per Box $1.00
24 Pencils (Asst. No. 1117) Per Box $2.00
At all dealers or write direct
AMERICAN PENCIL CO., 304 Venus Bldg., Hoboken, N. J.
A Venus Pencil Factory Product

Improve Your Voice
Send for information on famous Feuchtinger Voice Method. Easy, silent exercises. Makes weak voices strong and clear. Recommended by greatest singers of Europe. No matter how hopeless your case may seem, send for literature.
WRITE TODAY for literature, sent absolutely FREE!
Perfect Voice Institute, Studio C-183, 1922 Sunnyside Av., Chicago

THE BOOKS YOU CAN'T GET ELSEWHERE
may be rented for a nominal fee. Members throughout the United States have access to a large collection of rare, scarce, out-of-print, strange and curious books; limited, privately printed editions and unexpurgated translations. Please state occupation or profession when writing for information and lists.
Esoterika Biblion Society, Inc., Dept. V. 2
45 West 45th Street New York City

Eat and Be Well!
A condensed set of health rules—many of which may be easily followed right in your own home, or while traveling. You will find in this little book a wealth of information about food elements and their relation to physical welfare.
CONTROL YOUR WEIGHT WITHOUT DRUGS OR TIRESOME EXERCISES
Effective weight control diets, acid and bland diets, laxative and blood-building diets, and diets used in the correction of various chronic maladies.
This book is for FREE circulation. Not a mail order advertisement. Name and address on card will bring it without cost or obligation.
DIET BOOK
Sent Free
Health Extension Bureau
64 Good Health Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.

USE JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP
ACTS LIKE MAGIC ON TIRED, TENDER SMARTING PERSPIRING FEET
THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY
AT ALL DRUGGISTS

BEST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN
If you would save yourself all perplexity and doubt as to what are the best books for youngsters of four to fourteen you will at once secure a copy of "A Parent's Guide to Children's Reading," by Mary Graham Bonner, author and critic of children's books. A unique and authoritative work in which each book is briefly but enlighteningly appraised. An ideal gift-guide as well as a guide for systematically planning progressive reading for children.
12mo. Cloth. 190 pages. $1.75, net; $1.80, post-paid.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

The *Graf Zeppelin* leaves Lakehurst, New Jersey, on the first leg of a projected trip around the world.

Dr. James M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition, announces that the manufacture of non-intoxicating cider and fruit juice in the home is within the law, and orders that entry into a dwelling must not be made without a bona fide search warrant.

Gen. Edgar Jadwin, author of the Jadwin plan to control the Mississippi River, is retired on the age limit with the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Victor L. Berger, former Representative in Congress from the fifth Wisconsin District, and a prominent Socialist, dies at Milwaukee Hospital. He was sixty-nine.

August 8.—The Federal Farm Board announces its approval of a $300,000 loan to be administered by the Florida Citrus Growers Exchange to control the ravages of the Mediterranean fruit-fly, and to expand facilities for treating fruit to make it suitable for marketing.

August 9.—The Bureau of Railway Economics announces that Class I railroads for the first six months of 1929 had a net railway operating income of $563,347,135, according to reports filed by the carriers, as against $462,227,525 for the first half of last year. With the total operating revenues amounting to $3,063,123,880, the net return indicated is reported more than $100,000,000 in excess of the showing for the similar period of 1928.

Rifles will be dropt as weapons for Prohibition agents, except in sparsely settled districts, announces Dr. James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner.

August 11.—The organization and chartering of a $50,000,000 marketing association of fruit and vegetable growers, to be known as the United Growers of America, is announced. The new organization will provide a national and an international sales service for the joint use of farm cooperative associations and growers throughout the country.

August 12.—Earthquake tremors are felt in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, and Ontario, but little damage is reported.

August 13.—Four persons are shot and several city officials, including Acting Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, are beaten by several hundred sympathizers with the street-car strike, who invade the New Orleans City Council Chamber when the Council refuses to act upon a petition demanding that the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., arbitrate its differences with the carmen's union.

And Six Negatives Make a Flop.—Lemuel shuffled into the employment office down in Savannah one morning and said hopefully:

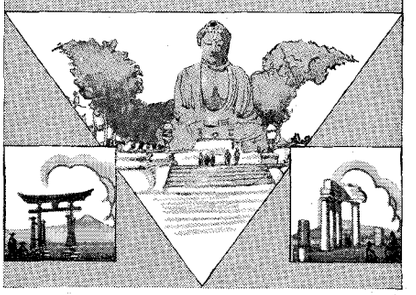
"Don' spose you don' know nobody as don' want nobody to do nothin', does you?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Eternal Tragedy. — FOND PARENT—"What's the matter, my dear?"

DAUGHTER—"Freddie and I have parted forever."

"Um! In that case I suppose he won't be around here for a couple of nights."—*Tit-Bits.*

NO WINTER THIS YEAR
If you book for the
WORLD CRUISE
of the
BELGENLAND



—*largest, finest liner that has ever circled the globe*
Westward from New York Dec. 20

On the Belgenland World Cruise winter becomes but a memory. For 133 days you live luxuriously aboard the famous liner or explore strange places on her itinerary... walled Peking, the primitive Island of Bali (an optional trip exclusive with the *Belgenland*), Siam, Java, India, Ceylon, Egypt, Greece! You reach Europe in April, timely for Spring sojourns. After 19 weeks of glorified cruising and sightseeing you return home—thoroughly refreshed in mind and body—a brand-new person. ***Red Star Line*** in conjunction with **American Express Co.** $1750 up, including all expenses.

46-day **Mediterranean Cruises** by *White Star Line.* From New York: *S. S. Laurentic,* Jan. 9 & Feb. 27; *S. S. Adriatic,* Jan. 18 & March 8. First Class $695 (up); Tourist Third Cabin $420—both including complete shore programs.

11-day **Cruises to Havana, Nassau and Bermuda by *Red Star Line.*** Fortnightly sailings from New York by popular ***Lapland:*** Dec. 28; Jan. 11 and 25; Feb. 8 and 22; March 8. $175 (up).

For complete information address No. 1 Broadway, New York; 180 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago; 460 Market St.; San Francisco; our offices elsewhere, or authorized steamship agents.

RED STAR LINE
WHITE STAR LINE
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE · SPICE · OF · LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Now You See 'Em, Now You Don't.—If you wear a petticoat, the latest fad is to match your petticoat with your hose, if you wear hose.—*Glen Elder (Kansas) Sentinel.*

Masculine Ego.—We read of the woman who claimed her husband was selfish because he bought himself life, accident and fire insurance all in one week.—*Boston Transcript.*

Theme Song.—"Your uncle seems rather hard of hearing?"

"Hard of hearing! Why, once he conducted family prayers kneeling on the cat!"—*Tit-Bits.*

But Not the Butcher's Bill.—"Everything seems harmonious," said Uncle Eben. "A dollar bill is gineter be smaller an' so is de market basket."—*Washington Star.*

Grand Exalted Panjandrum.—We are told that a really happy man is one who feels as important at home as he does at lodge meeting in full uniform.—*Boston Transcript.*

Archaic Freak.—We know a member of the younger generation who declined an invitation to attend a horse show recently on the ground that he'd already seen a horse. —*San Diego Union.*

When Duty Is a Pleasure.—WIFE OF DENTIST—"What shall we give mother for her birthday?"

DENTIST—"Tell her I will extract her teeth for nothing."—*Buen Humor (Madrid).*

Education by Ear.—"Iceland," said teacher in the geography class, "is about as large as Siam."

"Iceland," wrote John at examination time, "is about as large as teacher."—*Tid-Bits.*

Slumbering Revenge.—"Jimmie," said the teacher, "what is your greatest ambition?"

Jimmie considered thoughtfully. "I think," he said, "it is to wash mother's face."—*The New Outlook.*

Rattling the Skeleton.—HARD-BOILED GROCER—"No, sir! no checks! I wouldn't cash a check for my own brother."

DISAPPOINTED CUSTOMER—"Well, of course you know your family better than I do."—*Arcanum Bulletin.*

Pleiades Barred.—Possibly a certain leeway should be allowed to men of the sea, but the Lynn tar who has accumulated seven wives seems to have been overdoing a bit. A sailor's wife a sailor's star should be, not his constellation.—*Boston Herald.*

Relief Map.—MRS. NEWLYWED—"Oh, you did splendidly with the wall-papering, darling! But what are those funny lumps?"

MR. NEWLYWED—"Good Heavens! I forgot to take down the pictures."—*R. R. Magazine.*

Budding Dairyman.—"Mother," asked little Jack, "is it correct to say that you 'water a horse' when he is thirsty?"

"Yes, dear," replied his mother.

"Well, then," said Jack, picking up a saucer, "I'm going to milk the cat."—*Vancouver Province.*

HE (rapturously)—"I never knew love was like this."
SHE—"Neither did I. I thought there were more flowers and chocolates to it."

—*Everybody's Weekly* (London).

The Making of a Man.—HUB—"I can't eat this stuff."

WIFE—"Never mind, dear. I have some fine recipes for making up left-overs."

"In that case I'll eat it now."—*The Benedict.*

Swat it First.—A snake expert says if you see a snake with nine scales on its head, let it alone. It's poisonous. Yeah, but what's the snake gonna be doing while you are counting the scales on its head?—*Macon Telegraph.*

Born Third Vice-President.—MA—"I want to speak to you about Junior. He doesn't like to work and gets that Jones boy to do everything for him. I don't want to have a lazy, good-for-nothing son."

PA—"Lazy? My stars! He shows executive ability."—*The Watchword.*

Secret of Leadership.—"Have you brought many people to your way of thinking?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "Public opinion is something like a mule I owned when I was a boy. In order to keep up the appearance of being driver I had to watch the way he was going and follow on behind."—*Washington Star.*

SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Seldom Is.—Certified Maternity Nurse —Moderate terms, work no object.—*Lowell Courier-Citizen.*

Pass the Prunes.—Wanted—2 or 3 Ladies for gentlemen boarders.—*Ad in the St. John (Newfoundland) Telegram.*

Making Nature Service-Conscious.—
"Wild flowers and butterflies in the Skokie Valley—
Furnished with gas and electricity by Public Service Company."
—*Sign spotted by a Digest Scout on a Chicago suburban "L" platform.*

Shades of Barnum!—A veterinary fixt the paw and for the present goes on three legs.—*Worcester Evening Gazette.*

Versatile Worker.—Young man, show-card writing experience, can do some widow trimming.—*Ad in the Albuquerque Journal.*

We Need a Cosmic Cat.—During its totality the corona presented a magnificent sight. Extremely bright white rats flashed in all directions. —*California paper.*

Should Be Stopt.—The everlasting frying and boiling of the wives of frontier farmers, described in Hamlin Garland's "A Son of the Middle Border," still continue in city and country.—*Rev. Dr. S Parkes Cadman in the New York Herald Tribune.*

All Ripe.—Trees were uprooted in the residential section. Scores of persons were injured slightly by glass and lambs falling from trees.—*Worcester Evening Gazette.*

Pure Guesswork.—
BLAZE IS LAID
TO COMBUSTION
—*Toledo Blade.*

Often Happens.—
Billy —— Marries;
Will Fight on Honeymoon
—*Chicago Tribune.*

Rest at Last.—Mrs. George —— died suddenly at her home last night. She had been afflicted with the Congregational Church for the last forty years.—*Peoria (Ill.) Sunday Journal.*

Warm Company.—Young lady, demon. reducing machine. Call 10 to 12.—*Ad in the Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Mrs. Joyce W—— came down from Devils Lake, N. Dak., Wednesday afternoon to visit with fiends in the city.—*Local in a Barnesville (Minn.) paper.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED